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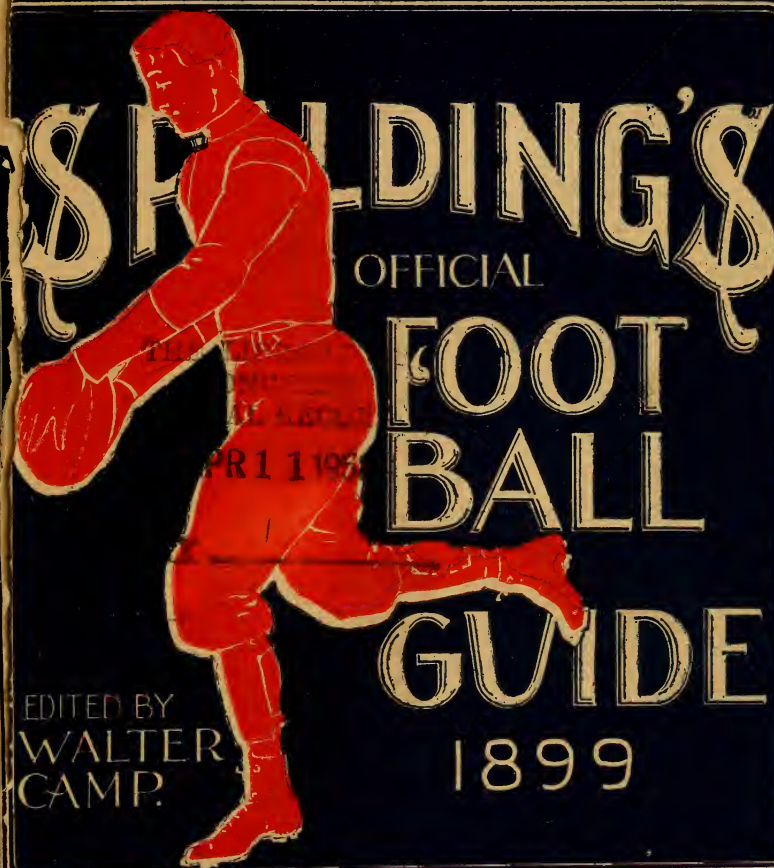


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Official Foot-Ball Guide.

Foot Ball Rules

as recommended to the

University Athletic Club

by the

Rules Committee

consisting of

*Paul J. Dashiell, of Johns Hopkins University; Alexander
Moffat, of Princeton, John C. Bell, of the Univer-
sity of Pennsylvania; L. M. Dennis, of
Cornell; Robert D. Wrenn, of
Harvard, and Walter
Camp, of Yale.*

Edited by Walter Camp

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AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER FOR BEGINNERS



Those who are taking up the sport for the first time should observe certain rules which will enable them to become adept players with less mistakes than perhaps would otherwise fall to their lot.

A beginner in foot ball should do two things: He should read the rules and he should, if possible, watch the practice. If the latter be impossible, he and his mates must, after having read the rules, start in and, with eleven men on a side, play according to their own interpretation of these rules. When differences of opinion arise as to the meaning of any rule, a letter addressed to some one of the players upon prominent teams will almost always elicit a ready and satisfactory answer.

The first thing to be done in starting the practice is to provide the accessories of the game, which in foot ball are of the simplest kind. The field should be marked out with ordinary line lines, enclosing a space of 330 feet long and 160 feet wide. While not absolutely necessary, it is customary to mark the field also with transverse lines every five yards, for the benefit of the referee in determining how far the ball is advanced at every down. In the middle of the lines forming the ends of the field, the goal-posts are erected, and should be eighteen feet six inches apart, with cross-bar ten feet from the ground. The posts should project several feet above the cross-bar. The ball used is an oval leather cover containing a rubber inner, which is inflated by means of a small air pump or the lungs. The ball used by the principal teams is the Intercollegiate Match, No. J, adopted by the Intercollegiate Association and made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. The costumes of the players form another very important feature and should be of a proper and serviceable nature. An

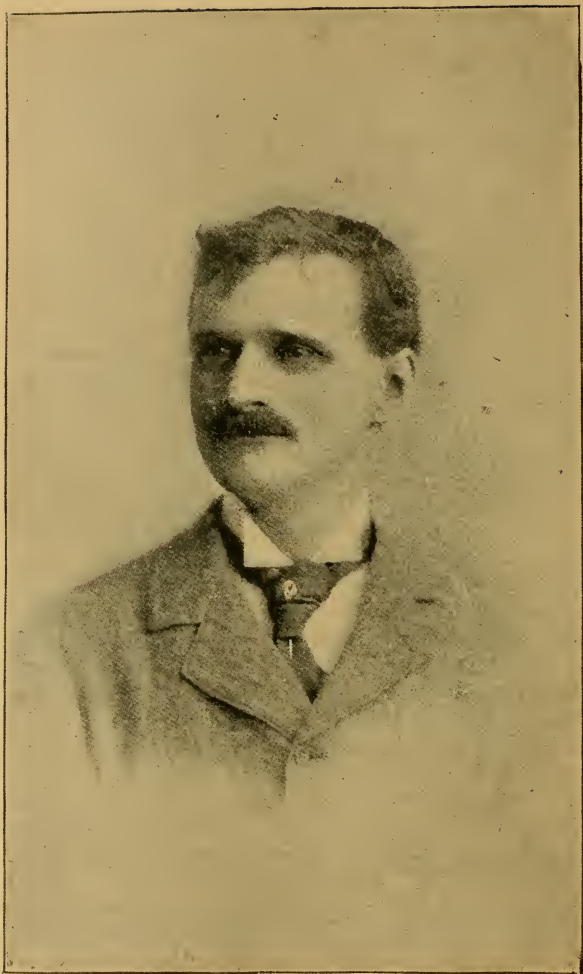
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ALEXANDER MOFFAT,
Princeton,
Member Rules Committee.

innovation in uniforms was introduced a few years ago by Harvard in the shape of leather suits. They were expensive, and while not on that account liable to be generally adopted, were particularly light and good for a rainy day. With the exception of one or two players, who will be mentioned later, the ordinary player should wear a canvas jacket. This can be home-made or purchased at a small expense from any athletic outfitter. It should fit closely, but not too tightly, and lace up in front, so that it may be drawn quite snugly. Some have elastic pieces set in at the sides, back or arms, but these additions are by no means necessary. Jerseys with leather patches on elbows and shoulders are also worn. The trousers should be of some stout material, fustian, for example, and well padded. This padding can be done by any seamstress, quilting in soft material over knees and thighs, or the regular athletic outfitters furnish trousers provided with the padding. Long woolen stockings are worn, and not infrequently shin guards, by men playing in the forward line. The most important feature of the entire uniform is the shoe. This may be the ordinary canvas and leather base ball shoe with leather cross-pieces nailed across the sole to prevent slipping. Such is the most inexpensive form, but the best shoes are made entirely of leather, of moderately stout material, fitting the foot firmly, yet comfortably, lacing well up on the ankle, and the soles provided with a small leather spike which can be renewed when worn down. Inside this shoe, and either attached to the bottom of it or not, as preferred, a thin leather anklet laces tightly over the foot, and is an almost sure preventive of sprained ankles. The cap may be of almost any variety, and except in the cases of half-backs and back, does not play any very important part. These men should, however, have caps with visors to protect their eyes from the sun when catching a long kick.

Underneath the canvas jackets any woolen underwear may be put on, most players wearing knit jerseys. As mentioned above, there are two or three players who can, to advantage, go without the regulation canvas jacket and wear a jersey in its place. These are the quarter-back, and sometimes the centre-rush or snap-



JOHN C. BELL,
University of Pennsylvania,
Member Rules Committee.

back, and finally the full-back, if he be a kicking full-back only, that is, one who does not attempt to do much running.

The team of eleven men is usually divided into seven rushers or forwards, who stand in a line facing their seven opponents; a quarter-back, who stands just behind this line; two half-backs, a few yards behind the quarter-back; and finally, a full-back or goal tend, who stands a dozen yards or so behind the half-backs. This gives the general formation, but is, of course, dependent upon the plays to be executed.

Before commencing practice, a man should be chosen to act as referee, umpire and linesman, for in practice games it is hardly necessary to have more than one official. The two sides then toss up, and the one winning the toss has choice of goal or kick-off. If there be a wind, the winner will naturally and wisely take the goal from which that wind is blowing and allow his opponent to have the ball. If there be no advantage in the goals he may choose the kick-off, and his opponents in that case take whichever goal they like. The two teams then line up; the holders of the ball placing it upon the exact centre of the field, and the opponents being obliged to stand back in their own territory at least ten yards, until the ball has been touched with the foot. Some man of the side having the kick-off must then kick the ball at least ten yards into the opponents' territory. Preferably, therefore, he will send it across the goal line or else as far as he can, and still have his forwards reach the spot in season to prevent too great headway being acquired by the opponents' interference, but he will not kick it across the side line. The opponents then catch it and return it by a kick, or they run with it. If one of them runs with it he may be tackled by the opponents. As soon as the ball is fairly held, that is, both player and ball brought to a standstill, the referee blows his whistle and the runner has the ball "down," and someone upon his side, usually the man called the snap-back or centre-rush, must place the ball on the ground at that spot for "a scrimmage," as it is termed. The ball is then put in play again (while the men of each team keep on their own side of the ball, under the penalty of a foul for off-side play) by the snap-



L. M. DENNIS,
Cornell,
Member Rules Committee.

back's kicking the ball or snapping it back, either with his foot, or more commonly with his hand, to a player of his own side just behind him, who is called the quarter-back. The ball is in play, and both sides may press forward as soon as the ball is put in motion by the snap-back. Naturally, however, as the quarter-back usually passes it still further behind him to a half-back, or back, to kick or run with, it is the opposing side which is most anxious to push forward, while the side having the ball endeavor by all lawful means to retard that advance until their runner or kicker has had time to execute his play. It is this antagonism of desire on the part of both sides that has given rise to the special legislation regarding the use of the hands, body and arms of the contestants—and beginners must carefully note the distinction. As soon as the snap-back has sent the ball behind him, he has really placed all the men in his own line off-side, that is, between the ball and the opponent's goal, and they, therefore, can, theoretically, occupy only the position in which they stand, while the opponents have the legal right to run past them as quickly as possible. For this reason, and bearing in mind that the men "on side" have the best claim to right of way, it has been enacted that the side having possession of the ball may not use their hands or arms, but only their bodies, when thus off-side, to obstruct or interrupt their adversaries, while the side running through in the endeavor to stop the runner, or secure possession of the ball, may use their hands and arms to make passage for themselves.

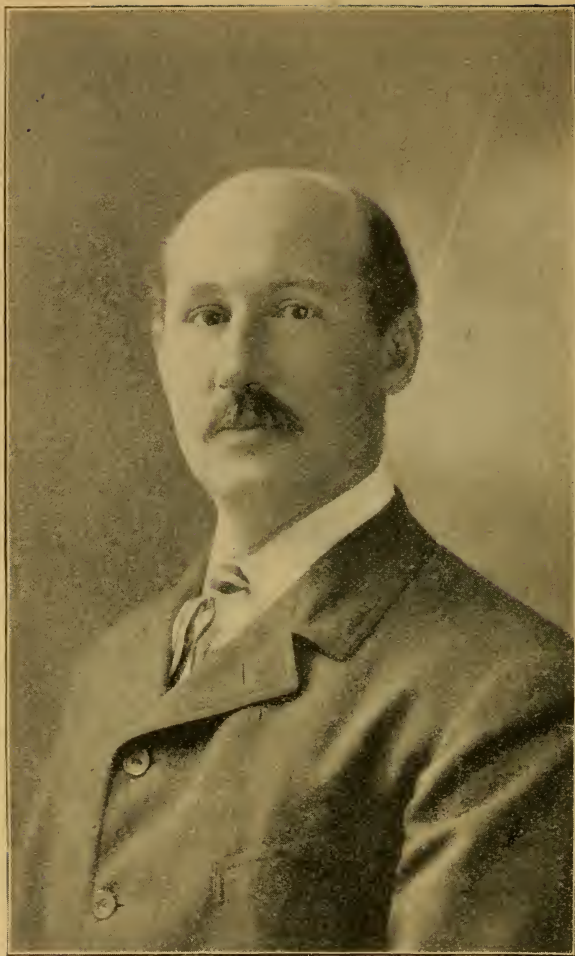
The game thus progresses in a series of downs, followed by runs or kicks, as the case may be, the only limitation being that of a rule designed to prevent one side continually keeping possession of the ball without any material advance or retreat, which would be manifestly unfair to the opponents. This rule provides that in three "downs" or attempts to advance the ball, a side not having made five yards toward the opponents' goal or retreated twenty yards toward their own goal, must surrender possession of the ball. As a matter of fact, it is seldom that a team actually surrenders the ball in this way, because, after two



ROBERT D. WRENN,
Harvard,
Member Rules Committee.

attempts, if the prospects of completing the five-yard gain appear small, it is so manifestly politic to kick the ball as far as possible down the field, that such a method is more likely to be adopted than to make a last attempt by a run and give the enemy possession almost on the spot. In such an exigency, if a kick be made, the rules provide that it must be such a kick as to give the opponents fair and equal chance to gain possession of the ball and must go beyond the line of scrimmage unless stopped by an opponent. There is one other element entering into this progress of the game, and that is the fair catch. This can be made from a kick by the opponents, provided the catcher takes the ball on the fly, and, no other of his own side touching it, plants his heel in the ground at the spot where the catch is made. This entitles him to a free kick; that is, his opponents cannot come within ten yards of his mark, made by heeling the catch, while he and his side may retire such distance toward his own goal as he sees fit, and then make a punt or a drop, or give the ball to some one of his own side to place the ball for a place kick. Here again, as at kick-off, when taking the free kick, he must make an actual kick of at least ten yards, unless the ball is stopped by the opponents. His own men must be behind the ball when he kicks it, or be adjudged off-side.

Whenever the ball goes across the side boundary line of the field, it is said to go "into touch," or out of bounds, and it must be at once brought back to the point where it crossed the line, and then put in play by some member of the side which carried it out, or first secured possession of it after it went out. The methods of putting it in play are as follows: To touch it in at right angles to the touch-line, and then kick it, or most commonly, walk into the field and make an ordinary scrimmage of it, the same as after a down. In this latter case, the player who intends walking in with it must, before stepping into the field, declare how many paces he will walk in, in order that the opponents may know where the ball will be put in play. He must walk in at least five and not more than fifteen yards. We will suppose that the ball by a succession of these plays, runs, kicks,



WALTER CAMP,
Yale,
Member Rules Committee.

downs, fair catches, etc., has advanced toward one or the other of the goals, until it is within kicking distance of the goal posts. The question will now arise in the mind of the captain of the attacking side as to whether his best plan of operations will be to try a drop kick at the goal, or to continue the running attempts, in the hope of carrying the ball across the goal line, for this latter play will count his side a touch-down, and entitle them to a try-at-goal. On the other hand, upon any first down when inside the twenty-five-yard line, if he try a drop kick and fail to score, the ball can be brought out, not for a twenty-five yard line kick-out, but only a ten-yard one; that is, his side can line up at ten yards, so that the defenders of the goal are actually forced to kick out from almost within their own goal. In deciding, therefore, whether to try a drop kick or continue the running attempts, he should reflect upon this and also upon the value of the scores. The touch-down itself will count 5 points, even if he afterward fail to convert it into a goal, by sending the ball over the bar and between the posts, while, if he succeed in converting it, the touch-down and goal together count 6 points. A drop kick, if successful, counts 5 points, but is, of course, even if attempted, by no means sure of resulting successfully. He must, therefore, carefully consider all the issues at this point, and it is in the handling of those problems that shows his quality as a captain. If he elects to continue his running attempts, and eventually carries the ball across the line, he secures a touch-down at the spot where the ball is finally held, after being carried over, and any player of his side may then bring it out, and when he reaches a suitable distance, place the ball for one of his side to kick, the opponents meantime standing behind their goal line. In placing the ball it is held in the hands of the placer, close to, but not touching the ground, and then carefully aimed until the direction is proper. Then, at a signal from the kicker that it is right, it is placed upon the ground, still steadied by the hand or finger of the placer, and instantly kicked by the place kicker. The reason for this keeping it off the ground until the last instant is that the opponents can charge forward as soon as the



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HARVARD FOOT BALL TEAM.

Nourse (Mgr.)	Eaton	Hallowell	Donald	Jaffray	Haughton	Burnett	Cochran
Farley	Boal	W. T. Reid, Jr.	B. H. Dibblee (Capt.)	L. Warren	McMasters (Trainer)	C. D. Daly	

ball touches the ground, and hence would surely stop the kick if much time intervened. If the ball goes over the goal, it scores as above indicated, and the opponents then take it to the middle of the field for kick-off again, the same as at the commencement of the match. The ball is also taken to the centre of the field if the goal be missed after a touchdown, although formerly the opponents could then bring it out only to the twenty-five-yard line.

There is one other issue to be considered at this point, and that is, if the ball be in possession of the defenders of the goal, or if it fall into their hands when thus close to their own goal. Of course they will naturally endeavor, by running or kicking, to, if possible, free themselves from the unpleasant situation that menaces them. Sometimes, however, this becomes impossible, and there is a provision in the rules which gives them an opportunity of relief, at a sacrifice it is true, but scoring less against them than if their opponents should regain possession of the ball and make a touch-down or a goal. A player may at any time kick, pass or carry the ball across his own goal line, and there touch it down for safety. This, while it scores two points for his opponents, gives his side the privilege of bringing the ball out to the twenty-five yard line, except as noted above, and then taking a kick-out, performed like kick-off or any other free kick, but it can be a drop kick, a place kick or a punt.

This succession of plays continues for thirty-five minutes in a regular match. Then intervenes a ten-minute intermission, after which the side which did not have the kick-off at the commencement of the match has possession of the ball for the kick-off at the second thirty-five minutes. The result of the match is determined by the number of points scored during the two halves, a goal from a touch-down yielding 6 points, one from the field—that is, without the aid of a touch-down—5 points; a touch-down from which no goal is kicked giving 5 points, and a safety counting 2 points for the opponents. In practice it is usual to have the two periods of play considerably shorter than thirty-five minutes, generally not over twenty or thirty.

WALTER CAMP.



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PRINCETON UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL TEAM.

Kafer	Edwards,	Geer	Crowdis	Christy	Mills	Booth	Palmer	Duncan
	Black	Hutchinson	Poe	(Trainer)	Hillebrand	Beardsley	Ayres	Wheeler

ALL-AMERICA ELEVEN FOR 1898

(CASPAR WHITNEY, IN HARPER'S WEEKLY)



Romeyn (West Point), full-back
Dibblee, Captain (Harvard), and McBride (Yale) half-backs.

Daly (Harvard) quarter-back.

Cunningham (Michigan), centre

Hare (Pennsylvania) and Boal (Harvard) guards.

Chamberlin (Yale) and Hillebrand (Princeton), tackles.

Palmer (Princeton) and Hallowell (Harvard), ends.

SUBSTITUTES.

In the line

Overfield (Pennsylvania), Brown (Yale), Burden (Harvard), Haughton (Harvard), Donald (Harvard), Folwell (Pennsylvania), Poe (Princeton).

Back of the line.

Reid (Harvard), Warren (Harvard), Kromer (West Point), O'Dea (Wisconsin)



EXCEPT for some general improvement in punting. the foot ball season of '98 marked no development deserving commendation. On the contrary, the average quality of play among the larger university teams of the East, Harvard not included, was distinctly lower than that of '96—I was in Siam and Sumatra hunting big game in '97. and therefore saw none of the elevens of that year. Among the smaller college teams East and South there appears to have been about a maintenance of the level of play of two years ago. In the Middle West, generally speaking, there has been a perceptible advance, although two of the larger universities, Chicago and Wisconsin, show less evidence of it than the others. Meanwhile the standard of general play of the larger university teams, East and West, is slowly and surely approaching a basis from which comparison is not only possible but highly creditable to the West. There is



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YALE UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL TEAM.

- | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|--------|
| Stillman | Benjamin | Brown | DeSaulles | Hubbell | Dudley | Corwin |
| Marshall | McBride | Chamberlin | Duestin | Schuppe | Townchend | |
| Cutter | Ely | | | | | |
| Foy | | | | | | |

not yet equality—it would be unreasonable to expect it—but the West is no longer the unthinking pupil of the East.

New and distinct plays are developed, and defensive as well as offensive work laid out on original lines. Michigan's line-up on the defensive this year, though somewhat approaching University of Pennsylvania's skilful arrangement of her back field, was an illustration in this respect. In the first class, the Eastern standard is yet quite a bit higher than the Western; how much higher it is impossible to judge accurately, and time wasted to speculate. Perhaps three touchdowns higher would be a conservative guess. It should be borne in mind by our Western reader that while Chicago was at her best against University of Pennsylvania, the latter looked forward to the meeting with Harvard as her crucial test and culminating effort of the year. At the same time it must be acknowledged that University of Pennsylvania's play against Harvard was very little, if any, stronger than against Chicago. But carrying out the comparison is checked again by the fact that Harvard's final display of the year—her top form, in other words—at New Haven, was, on the offensive, a good twenty-five per cent. stronger than it had been at Cambridge against University of Pennsylvania.

If I were pinned down to an expression of opinion on the comparative merits of Eastern and Western play, I should unhesitatingly declare Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, West Point, and Cornell in the same class, with very little indeed to choose between at least the leading two Westerners and the teams from Ithaca and the Military Academy. Those who like to pursue these sectional comparisons to the bitter end can, without much difficulty, discover the relative positions of West Point and Cornell in the Eastern ranking.

Between the smaller colleges of the East and of the West I am inclined to think—although figures to corroborate my belief are wanting—that if we leave out Wesleyan and Brown and Carlisle, which occupy a rank between West Point *et al.* and Dartmouth, which is the undisputed leader of the New England League, the advantage will be all with the West. The Western small college team, as a rule, when it plays foot ball, plays with comparatively great offensive strength, and a defence only slightly inferior to that of the Eastern small college of corresponding size. Moreover, it looks as though



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOOT BALL TEAM.

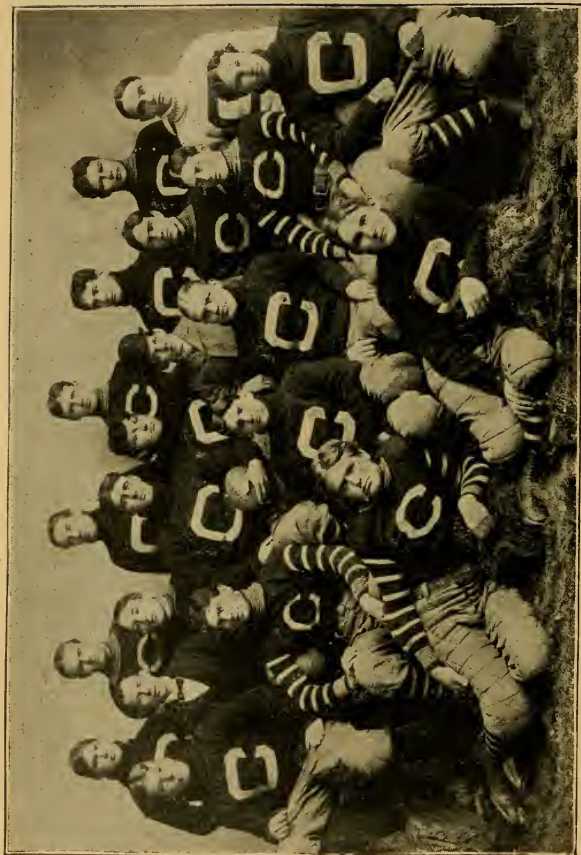
Edwards	Pursel	Snover	Hodge	Morgan (Mgr.)	McCloskey	Walker	DeSilver
Coombs	McCracken	Hare	J. H. Outland (Capt.)	P. D. Overfield	J. B. Carrett	N. T. Folwell	
P. J. McMahon	C. C. Harrison, Jr.	J. Hedges	J. M. Ruegenberg	J. P. Gardiner			

the faculties of the smaller Middle-Western colleges showed more concern than do the faculties of some Eastern small colleges for the ethical side of their sport. I wish to be understood as not including western Pennsylvania and western Ohio and the Missouri Valley section in this reference to comparative ethics in the Eastern and Western small colleges.

The lesson of the season was contained in the triumph of the evenly developed team. Never before has so striking an illustration been given of the fallacy, in present-day foot ball, of relying upon unusual strength in one direction to make amends for real weakness in another. Not before has such incontrovertible evidence been furnished to prove that, in the modern game, a strong line is not all-sufficient to success. On the 5th of November University of Pennsylvania had a line about as strong, defensively, as Harvard's, and offensively a little stronger, yet Harvard scored and University of Pennsylvania did not; Yale's line, defensively and offensively, was stronger than Princeton's, yet Princeton scored and Yale did not. University of Pennsylvania ran the ball about eighty yards more than Harvard, and yet lost; Princeton gained during the game, including Poe's ninety-five-yard run on a fumble, one hundred yards less than Yale with the ball in hand, yet Princeton won.

It means, if it has any significance, that the team which is well rounded out has material advantages in match play over one unevenly developed, and yet more brilliant, perhaps, in one or even two directions. It means, furthermore, that after many tentative efforts the kicking game has come to be an actuality. Not as an occasional resort during a hotly contested match, but as a regularly organized part of a team's play. The season has shown—emphasized its lesson in this respect, indeed—that the kicking game does not begin and end with merely booting the ball when no gain can be made by the runners, does not, in fact, mean simply lifting the ball into the opponents' territory, or at least away from your goal-line, but it means that the kicking game implies punting, supporting the backs' work with the ends, and handling the kicks of the opponents.

Really this reads like the A B C of foot ball, and as a matter of actual fact, so it is, and that being so, did any one ever see elementary principles more ignored than they were this year by Univer-



CORNELL UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL TEAM.

C. V. P. Young	Lueder	Sweetland	Reed	Will	Dorner	Wilson
Grimshaw	Connors	Windsor	Caldwell	Tuller	Geo. Young	Davall
(Trainer)	Perkins	(Capt.)	Cross	(Mgr.)	Starbuck	
	Wyvell			Geo. Young, Jr.		

sity of Pennsylvania and—Yale? Fancy Yale disregarding the rudiments! Truly a change has come to New Haven.

Yale's ends proved indifferent support to even the mediocre punting exhibited by the Blue at Princeton and again at New Haven, but University of Pennsylvania revealed more startling evidence of ignorance by permitting opponents' kicks to bounce and roll along undisturbed towards her goal-line. Had one not seen it, one could hardly believe a 'varsity team capable of such incompetency in this particular. When University of Pennsylvania did not let the punted ball bounce and roll, she muffed it, and Yale muffed and fumbled more than her erring companion because she attempted to catch more frequently.

In other respects Yale's work was strong; her running game and her determined defence alone saved her from demoralization under Princeton's continued punting, and spared her even a worse defeat, by a couple of touchdowns, at New Haven. But a great part of the time there was lacking that clean-cut, sharp team-work that has been so prominent a feature of Yale's teams in recent years. Between Yale and University of Pennsylvania, this year, it is difficult to choose. One had first-class and the other had indifferent initial material in the back field. Yale's poor work was due largely to men being laid up and unwise handling; University of Pennsylvania's backs muffed and let the punted ball bounce and roll, probably because they did not have it in them to do better. The back fields of both, at all events, neutralized the first-class work of their respective lines. With Yale's back field in sound physical condition the team would be strong enough, I think, to defeat University of Pennsylvania, but on the showing made this season, the two are very evenly matched, with perhaps the odds slightly in Yale's favor.

University of Pennsylvania depended throughout the year almost entirely on the guards-back formation or system, but toward the end of the season—notably in the Cornell game—increased the variety of plays. It is probable we shall see, next year, even a greater number started from this formation, to the increased effective playing strength of the eleven. Outland did his best work of the year in some of the late variations.

Yale, more than any other of the large universities, ran line men



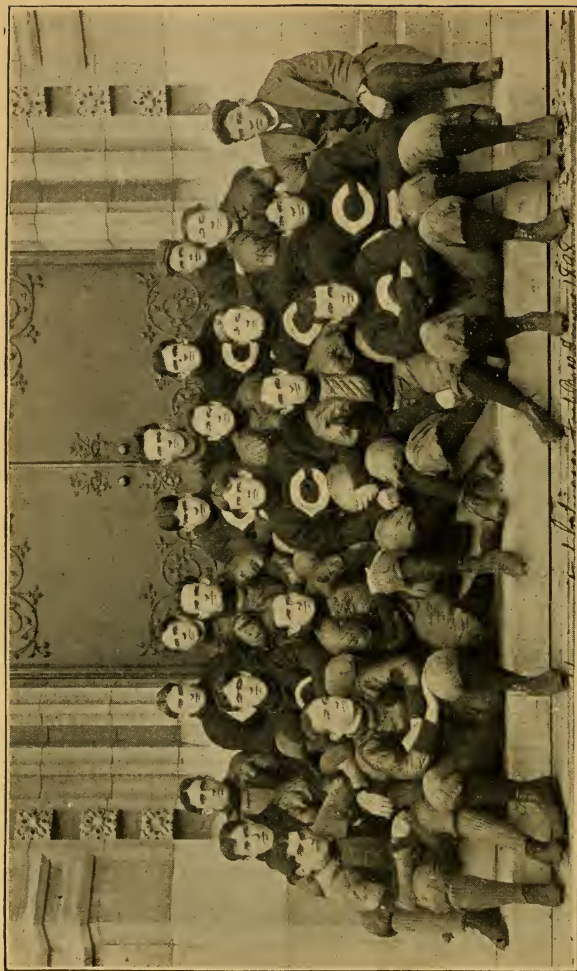
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN FOOT BALL TEAM.

Potter	Baker	McLean	Snow	Avery	Cunningham	Ferbert
Street	Barabe	Caley	Bennett (Capt.)	Steckle	Widman	Talcott
McDonald			Weeks	White		France

from their positions, and held to a more simple formation. Harvard and University of Pennsylvania, and also Princeton, used more line men in interference than Yale, the first two more cleverly than Princeton. Harvard and University of Pennsylvania more frequently dropped forwards behind the line to advance the ball from the half-back's position. At the same time the play of Harvard and Yale was much more open than that of University of Pennsylvania. Princeton used her backs almost entirely through the centre, or in end plays by ends and halves, or in mass-on-tackle plays. University of Pennsylvania employed the quarter-back kick—which, on the season's work, probably lost more ground than it gained—and the delayed pass, which was executed very skilfully on occasions, and resulted in good gains.

The importance of the kicking game, by which I mean all that the game includes—punting, handling of opponent's kicks, and support by the ends—is markedly shown by the disposition of Princeton in the season's ranking of teams. It was Princeton's very excellent showing in that respect which gave her victory over Yale, and it is because of development in that department of the game, and not on account of the Yale victory, that I rank Princeton next to Harvard this year. If that showing could be ignored, Princeton would be fourth instead of second. Both University of Pennsylvania and Yale exhibited much stronger offensive play than Princeton, and University of Pennsylvania was as strong, and Yale stronger, also on the defensive. As a matter of fact, Princeton's victory was quite a surprise, for no one had thought it possible for Yale to fumble so repeatedly, and Princeton's team had not shown a running game that warranted confidence in her ability to win. Her interference was really not first class; it was not harmonious in itself, nor was it always timely. There was not the life or dash of the '96 eleven, and this year's team fumbled a great deal more than the one of two years ago. Indeed, this has been a notable year in respect to fumbling. I do not recollect another like it—when two of the leading four 'varsity teams threw away their chances by unexampled uneven development, and three of the four failed to equal their previous standard of play.

Only one team in the country played high-class foot ball this year, and that team was Harvard. Not only played the best foot ball of



UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO FOOT BALL TEAM.

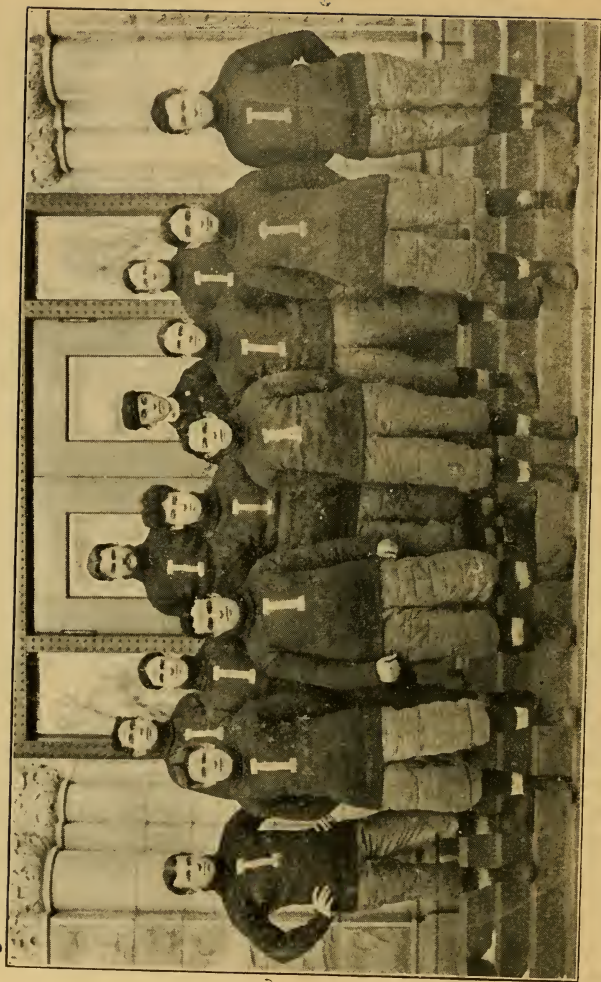
Cleveland	Schmahl	Leighton	Cavanagh	Rogers	Slaker	Conibear	(Trainer)
Allen	Hamill	Mortimer	Kennedy	(Capt.)	Webb	Speed	Burnett
Knolla	Ewing	Herschberger		Clarke	Henry	Stagg	(Coach)
						Cassels	

'98, but displayed a quality of consistent, accumulative team-work such as no eleven has ever excelled, and which only a couple of Yale's best teams have approached. It was unquestionably the most perfectly rounded-out team the game has produced. A team with no apparent weakness, with its work in all departments equally strong; relying on no one style of play or formation or system, but capable of adapting its game to changing conditions, and always discerning, tireless and skilful. I have never seen another team of which so much could be said. The back field and the line worked together without a hitch, each supporting the other, to the making of a powerful whole.

And one of the good features of Harvard's season was the steady, continuous improvement throughout the practice, which seemed timed to bring the team to top form on the day of the Yale game. The eleven that played Yale could scarcely be recognized as the one which had experienced so much difficulty defeating the Indians. The offence against University of Pennsylvania was a mere suggestion of the strength it developed two weeks later against Yale.

On the day Harvard played Yale she was much stronger than at Cambridge two weeks before, and outclassed every other one of the four 'varsity teams. It was a great victory for Harvard, and the least significant, though perhaps most satisfying, result to the average Harvard man was witnessed at New Haven. The most important victory was in Boston, where prejudice in system and conflict in opinion had been conquered and unified. The influences that have been at work the past two years, looking to the subordination of individuals into one intelligent co-operating body working for the interest of the university, have brought about handsome results. There is a new spirit at Boston—and it breathes Harvard. The day of that bumptious creature who sees not and cares not to see beyond his own exploitation has passed from Cambridge—probably not to return. The lesson has been long in the learning. Credit is due Mr. Forbes for harmonizing the various elements and organizing and directing the coaching, and clinging to it steadfastly, to Dr. Brooks, who supported Mr. Forbes, and to Lewis, Waters and Dean, who, among others, aided in the coaching.

Based on this year's showing and on its consistent work of the last



UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS FOOT BALL TEAM.

Cook
Lindgren

Adsit
Martin
King

McCormick
Lowenthal

Raickback (Mgr.)
Johnston (Capt.)

Hall
Wilmarth
Clayton

McLane

four years, I put West Point at the head of the second class, which includes also Cornell, Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin. Perhaps Cornell might defeat West Point, but I should wish to see it before believing. On this year's work alone West Point deserves precedence, and her best game was against Princeton. There is so little to choose between any of them that an all-round contest in this class, which is of course not feasible, would produce exceptionally interesting games. Wisconsin's fate in such a contest would perhaps not be so uncertain, but as between Michigan and Chicago, or West Point and Cornell, or either one of the Eastern teams and one or the other of the Westerners, the better team could only be decided by actual play. It is difficult to place Annapolis because she meets so few of others, but I should say she belongs at the foot of this class. None of these teams, except Michigan, has made any notable advance in the quality of its play over last year. Cornell and West Point were particularly good in handling kicks. So far as ethics are concerned, Chicago retrograded; she played Herschberger and Cavanaugh, a flagrant breach of the spirit and text of the rules to which Chicago had subscribed. I shall take up this and associate matters more fully later. I can only say now that the confidence sportsmen reposed in the Chicago University faculty, and especially in Stagg, appears to have been misplaced.

Carlisle, Wesleyan and Brown are three that should meet frequently on the foot ball field, and yet that play one another but rarely; indeed, I do not recall if Carlisle and Wesleyan have ever met. Wesleyan has made an excellent record this year, as her scores show, and so have Carlisle and Brown, although the last, despite the showing against Harvard (with Daly and Haughton and Dibblee out), has probably not so strong an eleven this year as either of the others.

I should put Oberlin also in this class, and at the same time expect to hear a storm of criticism sweeping down upon me from Ohio. I have no doubt many enthusiastic friends from Oberlin have long since, on the strength of the showing against Cornell, figured that college to be of foot ball equality with Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin. Cornell's games against Carlisle and against Oberlin were vastly different in force; against Carlisle she was fifty per cent. the stronger. The fact that Carlisle played a tie game with University



U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, FOOT BALL TEAM.

Ennis	Baender	Kerr	Heidt	Bettison	Smith
Burrt	Waldron	Kromer	Romeyn	Foy	Humphrey

of Cincinnati after Oberlin had beaten her 6-0 is no more convincing than the other game in the attempt to argue Oberlin, on comparative scores, into a place alongside of Michigan. Oberlin has played good foot ball and made an excellent record, but she would find her skill put to utmost test in holding a place in the class I place her, without aspiring to greater difficulties in the class next above.

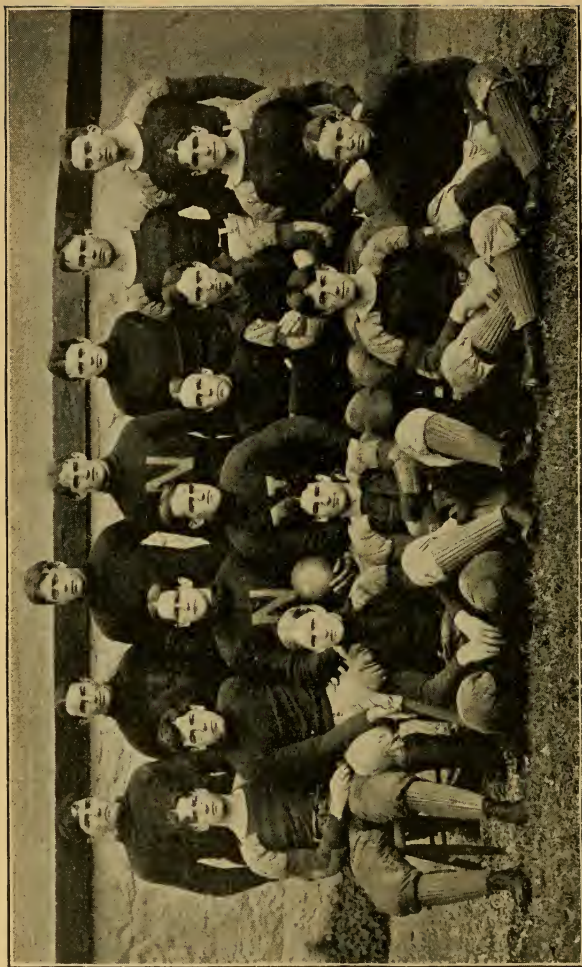
Dartmouth, Illinois, University of Cincinnati, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania State appear to be pretty much of a class, notwithstanding some discrepancies in scores. Cincinnati beat Dartmouth 17-12, and Carlisle defeated Illinois 10-0. I should be inclined to place Illinois at the head of this group; her showing against the Indians was unexpectedly good. Pennsylvania State made an excellent record. Perhaps the surprise of the smaller college foot ball season was the great falling off in Lafayette's play. But, after all, it was only getting back to the healthful normal state. During the athletic fever a few years back, Lafayette secured several men of exceptional ability who would be ineligible in these days. These stars, together with excellent coaching, put Lafayette, for one year and part of another, above her natural class and her rival Lehigh, and she has but returned to them this year.

Amherst, Williams, Trinity, displayed their usual level of foot ball, which has shown no advance for several years.

There are many other small college teams that should be classified, but which cannot be discussed, because there is no way of getting a line on their play through their meeting teams whose standard of performance is established. The showing of a single game may or may not be significant; it depends so much on the circumstances.

This is especially true of the games in the practice season which the larger elevens play with the smaller, and that is why, too, so many go astray in figuring out a 'varsity team's strength by a score or series of scores it may have made in the early weeks of its practice season.

The larger elevens use these games simply as practice—in the testing of new men, new formations, new plays; it is a trying-out season, whose results give the desired finish for the important games, towards which all development, all training is tending. What happens in the mean time is by the way. No one, for example, imagines Harvard



UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Adams	Gannon	Berry	Shea	Freyer	Timmons	Wade
Royal	Nichols	Fischer (Capt.)	Wortman	Vernon	Bisset	Jackson
		Manley	Taussig		Fowler	Land

and Brown even as near an equality as the score of their game (17-5) suggests.

The only embarrassment encountered in choosing an All-America eleven this year is in the superabundance of riches. There are not so many stars as some years have given us, but there is such a number of thoroughly first-class players that one wishes to use them all and cannot, even by increasing the substitutes to eleven. When it becomes necessary to put such a man as Haughton among the substitutes, the quantity of high-class material may be appreciated. There is really very little difference, in my judgment, in the strength of the All-America team and that of its substitutes—what a game the two would make! There has not been a year when as much could be said, or when the teams were so evenly balanced and generally well developed in all departments of the game.

I wish to add—I believe I do so every year—that, in filling positions, regular and substitute, on this All-America team, I consider the candidate's all-round skill and judgment his ethics, and his antecedents. It is not my purpose to have any man in the national eleven whose appearance on a college team during the year has been in violation of the spirit of amateur sport, or one whose play has been unsportsmanly. Again—the retirement through injury of a player whose standard of performance has been established will not lessen his chances to make the All-America, provided, of course, his ability entitles him to consideration. This, it seems to me, is only fair.

Thoroughly good material back of the line was more abundant in '98 than in any previous year I remember. And in this direction the West has had a larger representation than during any year of its foot ball history. O'Dea's (Wisconsin) drop-goal from his own fifty-yard line, Widman's (Michigan) brilliant sixty-five-yard run through half a dozen of the Chicago team for a touchdown, Slaker's (Chicago) line-bucking against University of Pennsylvania and again against Michigan, Caley's (Michigan) work in the Chicago game, were all performances to suggest the quality of the men the West is developing in the back field. And there were others, too—Johnston (Northwestern), McLean (Michigan), Kennedy (Chicago), and no doubt yet others of good quality of whom I have not kept track. In the East the general quality was high, but in so many individual cases marred



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FOOT BALL TEAM.

Sample (Trainer)	Jolliffe	Jones	Yeager	Anderson	Beddal	King	Lyle	Masher	Case	Froher (Mgr.)
Stefert	Tratt	R. Chamberlin	O'Dea (Capt.)	Holmes	A. Chamberlin	Bradley			Tugitt	
			Curtis	Larson	Cochems					

by uneven development. Several backs of exceptional line-bucking ability spoiled their work by wretched fumbling. Yale had in Dudley, Durston, Townsend, Benjamin, Corwin, great possibilities, and yet injuries and fumbling very materially lessen the impression they left on the year. At least three of these men should make names for themselves next year under better handling.

Princeton had a couple of serviceable though not brilliant backs in Beardsley and Black, and Kafer showed possibilities had he been given longer practice. Wheeler was Princeton's best full-back, though he appeared in one-half of only one game. University of Pennsylvania's only dependable ground-gaining back was Outland, who in the Cornell game did some of the prettiest end running seen this year. Coombs was serviceable on occasion, but, barring Outland, University of Pennsylvania's back field was mediocre.

Harvard's back field was very strong individually and collectively, Daly, Dibblee, Warren and Reid working as a unit; West Point's back field was perhaps the second in strength, with Kromer, Waldron, Humphreys, and Romeyn—strong both in running and in kicking. Nor must we forget Richardson of Brown, Cayou and Hudson of the Indians, C. Young of Cornell—who played only in the University of Pennsylvania game, but did first-class work handling kicks and punting—and Whiting of Cornell.

It is pretty hard lines on Corwin and Dudley and Durston that the combination of desperately hard luck, hurts that healed slowly, and uncertain management should have so completely shut them out of prominence in the season's summary. The foot ball possibilities of these three are as brilliant as those of any half-backs in the country.

The handling of the Yale team this year was entirely in keeping with the semi-professional spirit that brought the men together for a considerable preliminary training season. The continuous work knocked the men to pieces, just as it used to do University of Pennsylvania's, and the spirit of sport for its own sake fell before the urgent demands of a management that cared so little for the splendid traditions of Yale as to lower the tone of her sport and of her men by paying them board for an extra training season.

The spirit of the preliminary training season is contemptible; it is an attempt to get the better of your opponent by taking unusual prac-



UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA FOOT BALL TEAM.

Aune	Vie Von Schlegel	Parry	Wintensohn (Trainer)	Pillsbury, Jr.	Page, Jr.	Phelps
Glover	Shepley	Bernhagen	Scandrett	Otto	Cameron	Nicoulin
			Krenholz	Coleman		

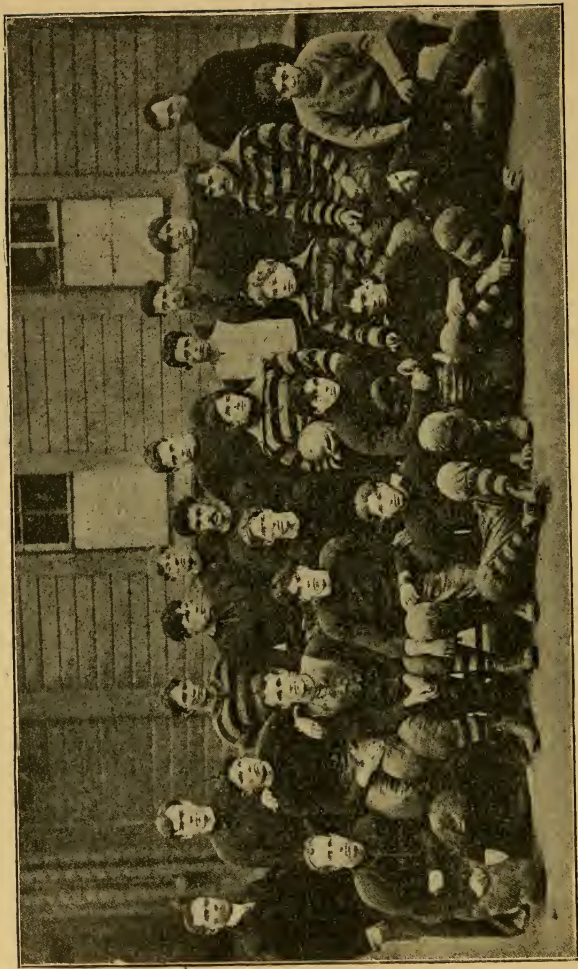
tice—by practising in vacation-time for contests that are to come off during term-time.

It is not the mode of sportsmen. That Yale fell a victim this year to its blandishments is indication of how far the new regime at New Haven has departed from the old and commendable and sportsmanly traditions of Yale. Let us hope for a return of the old order next year.

Of full-backs eligible to the All-America team, Romeyn and Reid unquestionably excel all the others in the requirements of the position, although there are several good ones West in O'Dea, Caley and Slaker; and East, great possibilities, I should say, in Outland. Reid is a stronger line-bucker than Romeyn, and it is said he is also a punter of distinct ability; but because of the West-Pointer's unquestioned strength in punting, his occasional scoring on goals, and also his strong running game, I consider him to be the man required.

Neither is there slightest hesitancy in picking Dibblee for the captain of the All-America team and for one of its backs. His quality of play since first he went to Harvard has been always of high class. He is one of the strongest men carrying a ball through a broken field that the game has developed, and, as a captain, ends his foot ball career as one of the most competent and painstaking Harvard ever had. For the other half-back no man, in my judgment, is so fitted to stand alongside Dibblee as McBride. This is my deliberate judgment in the face of a majority probably disagreeing with me. McBride's standard of play is established too firmly to permit of him being overlooked because of a physical hurt that would have laid most men off altogether. And a man who can play, with a ruptured knee ligament, as hard and as well as did McBride is the man I want on my national team when he is fit and well. He has been really incapacitated all season, playing when he should have been on the side-lines, and his work, therefore, was far below his form. A short rest would speedily put him in shape. His great strength on the defensive, his fierce line-bucking, and his punting make him (despite his usual position being at full), next to Dibblee, the strongest half-back in college foot ball.

There are several strong half-backs, and the West puts forth three candidates for honors in Widman and McLean of Michigan, and



UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA FOOT BALL TEAM.

Brown (Mgr.)	Barnes	Kern	Dunbar	Hill	Cornish	Pringle	Kaarsburg	Albertson	Athearn
	Womble	Smith	Masters	Whipple	Hall (Capt.)	Hooper	Hopper	Griesberg	Moor
					Lippman	Thane	Craig	Hansen	

Henry of Chicago. In the East, those whose work was most noticeable were, besides the men already named, Warren (Harvard), Waldron and Humphreys (West Point), Richardson (Brown), Cayou and Metoxen (Carlisle), Beardsley (Princeton), C. Young (Cornell). Of these Warren is quite the first, with Richardson second, and the West Point pair following; Widman comes next. Outland of University of Pennsylvania, whom I should play at half rather than full back, is a stronger and more certain ground-gainer than any of these save Warren, and there is not much to choose between them on that score. On end-running Outland is the most brilliant of the lot. I prefer a more certain man on handling kicks, and therefore choose Warren as substitute back. Reid I should put in the other substitute half-back place, instead of at full-back, where O'Dea appears to be the strongest substitute available. Not only because of that goal from mid-field, for a single great play amounts to little in sizing up a candidate for national honors, else might Outland have a place for his clever running against Cornell, and Burnett for his long goal against University of Pennsylvania—but on general play during the season. Kafer (Princeton) showed possibilities; with proper time for practice, he would, I fancy, be one of Princeton's best backs; he is a hard player, and safe.

There can be no question of Daly's right to the quarter-back position on the All-America eleven; his generalship, tackling, catching, running back kicks, and punting raise him above any other possible candidate. Kromer is second choice, and a stronger player in the position is rarely seen; he passes the ball quickly and safely, handles kicks well, runs strongly, and tackles hard. There would be no need of alarm were he to replace Daly in a hypothetical game in which the All-America team was engaged.

De Saulles was another of Yale's unfortunates whom injury kept from playing even within hailing distance of his established form, but even at the best this clever quarter has shown he must, unless revealing further development, have taken third place on the season's ranking. Daly quite surpassed him in punting, catching, and in the possibilities of his position, and Kromer, though perhaps not so clever in handling the ball, was equally so in running in on punts, more so in kicking, and a stronger, harder runner to stop.



STANFORD UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL TEAM.

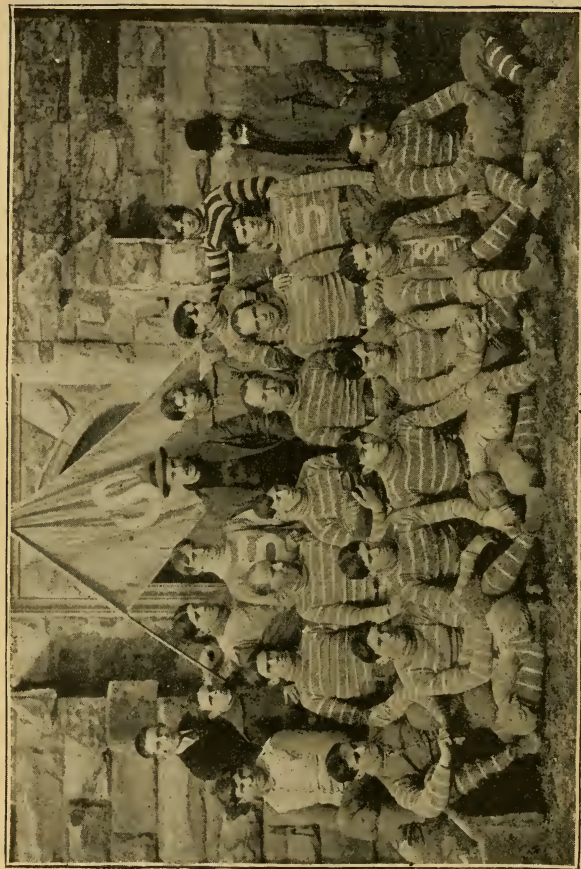
Pritchard (Mgr.)	Daggett	Beckett	Biglow	Rusk	Murphy	Smith	Sell
McFadden	Hill	Beckley	McLeod (Trainer)	Cross (Coach)	Wilson	Blanchard	
Parkin	Nousse	Fisher (Capt.)	Gaches	Rice	Dole	Clinton	
Bidwell	Emerson				Cooper		

Certainly Ely, the plucky chap, deserves high credit for his work, not only under the circumstances, but because of its real excellence. To a lesser degree he had the Yale tendency to fumble; but his handling of the ball was very good, his defensive work clever and strong, and his two runs with the ball as brilliant as any seen this year. That one of them was done with a splintered rib indicates, in a measure, the spirit and nerve of this young man. Had Ely been put in at the very beginning of the Princeton game, it is my belief Yale would have won. A great deal of the fumbling was due to the unsteadiness which De Saulles's poor work, incident to a crippled condition, imparted to the team. There was a marked improvement instantly Ely went into the place. But the mischief had already been done.

Duncan for Princeton did excellent all-round work in his position, being serviceable rather than brilliant; apparently he is a good dependable quarter. Hudson of the Carlisle team is a thoroughly good man, additionally valuable because of his kicking, but in the finer points of the game, and especially on the defensive, he is somewhat behind the others. There were no other quarters East or West up to the All-America standard.

Thus with the line-bucking and kicking of McBride and Romeyn (the one a left-foot and the other a right-foot kicker), the gains of Dibblee through broken fields, the generalship and running back of punted balls by Daly, and the well-known aggressive attack and determined defence of all four, I feel that the back field of this year's national team is the strongest, from an all-round point of view, I have yet had the privilege of choosing.

More thoroughly good material, better drilled, more perfectly master of the details of the position, was in evidence at centre this season than is usual. Yet the year ends without giving us any one name so illustrious as to class with those great centres of the past—Corbin (Yale) and Lewis (Harvard). There was not a weak centre on the larger '98 'varsity teams, and but little to choose among Cunningham (Michigan), Overfield (University of Pennsylvania), Jaffray (Harvard), while only slightly below these were Dorner (Cornell), Burnett (Harvard), Cutten (Yale), and Booth (Princeton). Had Jaffray played through the second half of either the University of



UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH FOOT BALL TEAM.

Williams	Colmore	Arrington	Nesbit	Jayne (C.)	Black	Crandell	Pearce	Miles (Mgr.)
Cannon	Claiborne	Bolling	Smith (Capt.)	Poole	Risley	Jones		
Davis	Seibels	Wilson	Simkins	Kilpatrick	Gray	Waties		

Pennsylvania or the Yale games, and his work maintained the level of the first half, his place on the national team would have been secured.

As it is, his play has been somewhat a feature of the season ; his activity, immense strength, and height (6 ft. 4 in.) make him one of the most formidable opponents that ever lined up. The fact that Overfield, so outweighed and so outmuscled by this giant vis-a-vis, yet kept his point of the line from becoming a "weak spot," conveys some idea of the capabilities of Overfield as a centre rusher. Overfield, in fact, is more learned in the *finesse* of centre play than any one of the candidates, and at all times is an active, tireless player.

But in the game of today, other things being fairly equal, weight of centre counts heavily, and for that reason centre position on the All-America team goes to Cunningham, who knows the game about as well as Overfield, and is heavier and stronger.

Good guards have been plentiful this year, and one, Hare (University of Pennsylvania), attained the right to be ranked with Heffelfinger (Yale), that first mighty exponent of the possibilities of a powerful, active, and heady guard. And neither Heffelfinger nor any other man ever gave such an exhibition of physical strength and magnificent line-bucking as did Hare in the Harvard game. He was practically the only man that could make any impression on Harvard's great defence, and time after time he was sent into the line and even around the ends. Indeed, Hare seemed always to be the man with the ball. He was also called on to do all the punting, and though he did it poorly, that he did it at all acceptably, in addition to line-bucking and interfering and end-running, emphasizes this man's wonderful endurance and all-round ability. I heartily congratulate University of Pennsylvania on having a player so skilled and a sportsman so keen to captain the team of '99.

In a class below Hare are Boal (Harvard), Brown (Yale), Burden (Harvard), McCracken (University of Pennsylvania); and in another may be included Marshall (Yale), B. Pierce (Carlisle), Crowdis (Princeton), Reed and Lueder (Cornell). There is very little difference one way or the other among the first three of this class ; rarely do we see four as splendid specimens as Hare, Brown, Burden, Boal, of that type of college athlete and sportsman whom we all love ;—



DARTMOUTH COLLEGE FOOT BALL TEAM.

Stickney	Cregg	Carson	Lowe	Edwards	Proctor	Wentworth
O'Connor	Rogers	Crolius (Capt.)	Boyle	Butterfield		
Gillmore	Jennings					

three honored and beloved names of the same type stand out on my paper like lamps in the night as I write—Frank Hallowell, Herbert Alward, Marshall Newell—all three sons of Harvard, and the last two gone to their final resting-place.

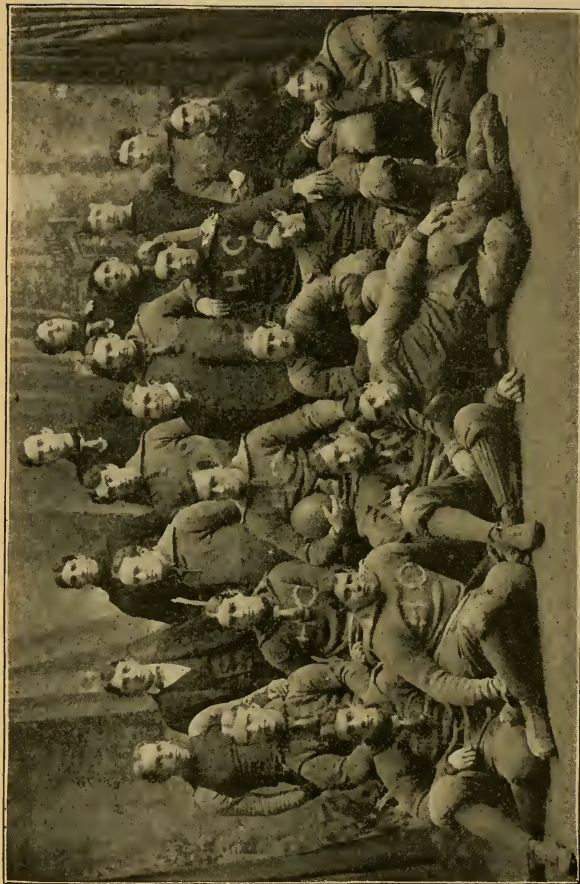
Because of his physical strength, his gains with the ball, and his play in his position, Boal, I think, is clearly entitled to the other guard position on the national team, and Brown and Burden appear to be equally entitled to the vacancies on the substitute team. Reed has done better work than his college-mate Lueder, who all the season appears to have been satisfied with his own game, and though doing fairly well in big events, nevertheless fell considerably short of his capabilities.

Filling tackle positions has given a severe wrench to my sentiments, which persistently demanded that Haughton be given one of the places. But Chamberlin and Hillebrand are so pre-eminent that even the marvellously well directed punting of Haughton is no warrant for displacing either of them. Moreover, the All-America team cannot afford to bring back a tackle to do the punting, and with Romeyn, McBride and Daly in the back field, the '98 national team seems to need kicking ability least of all things.

Haughton is a first-class man in the position of tackle, though not so good as either of those chosen; but in running with the ball Haughton is of little value, while both Chamberlin and Hillebrand are strong ground-gainers.

In the actual playing of his position Haughton is no better than Donald (Harvard) or Foy (West Point). In fact, nothing but superior coaching has put any one of these tackles, in my opinion, ahead of Foy this year. So far as natural ability is concerned, the West Pointer has no superiors playing the game today. Coaching is all he needs to make him one of the stars of American foot ball.

And speaking of West Point suggests comment on the skill and patience and sportsmanship which Lieutenant Palmer Pierce, U. S. A., revealed in the fulfilment of the somewhat trying and intricate functions that obtain in the management of the Military Academy elevens. They have boards and red-tape and things at West Point which no manager elsewhere has to encounter, and that Mr. Pierce steered through them all without a clash, and with no civilian suspecting



HOLY CROSS COLLEGE FOOT BALL TEAM.

Connor (Coach)	Sullivan	Noonan	Meagher	Hogben	McTigue
Mercer	McIntyre	Ruddy	Baldwin	McCormick	Kelley
McHugh	McDonough (Capt.)	Thomson (Mgr.)	Connor	Powers	Kenney
J. Sullivan	Herrick	O'Sullivan	Murphy	McCusker	

their existence, is evidence of executive and diplomatic ability.

Carnett (University of Pennsylvania) stands next to those already named, and in ground-gaining perhaps leads them all, though that happens because of University of Pennsylvania's weak back field, and the consequent more frequent employment of line men in advancing the ball. Both Foy and Chamberlin are stronger ground-gainers than Carnett, and all are stronger on the defensive. Sweetland (Cornell), Geer (Princeton), Stillman (Yale), are about of a class in order of merit named. I am satisfied now, in the light of fuller observation, that my earlier comment this season on Sweetland did him injustice; certainly in the University of Pennsylvania game, which is Cornell's one of most importance, Sweetland's work shone above that of any other individual on the team. He seemed always to be with the ball, and he decidedly outplayed his vis-a-vis; what team-work Cornell revealed Sweetland fitted to his place harmoniously.

There were no guards or tackles in the West up to the All-America class.

The best end of the year was unquestionably Hallowell (a good old name for Harvard), who approached very near to the standard of that famous namesake of '94. He played a hard heady game throughout the season without injury and without serious fault; on the defensive he went into the play with rare precision and tackled unerringly; on kicks he got under the ball with speed and accuracy. There is not much to influence choice among Palmer and Poe (Princeton), Folwell (University of Pennsylvania), and Cochrane (Harvard). Palmer is the fastest, and in the style of game shown this year that appears to be one of the most important attributes of the end. He and Poe are also the lightest, and in the manner of game played a few years ago, I should displace them in favor of either Folwell or Cochrane. But the ends are not used, as formerly, on the defensive, and weight counts for less nowadays than speed and activity. Folwell was very strong on the defensive—perhaps the strongest of the lot. Poe was lucky in having the opportunity, and active enough to seize upon it, for making, on a fumble in the Yale game, a ninety-five yard run which gave Princeton her only touchdown, and has tended to a popular overestimate of Poe's ability as an end rusher. Cochrane's work was very good, indeed; were he a little more dependable always, he



LEHIGH UNIVERSITY FOOT BALL TEAM.

Middledith (Capt.) Butler
Keys Gearhart H. Scovil

Ross Lindley Payne Reese Hornor McCarthy Becerra
Dornin Chamberlain (Capt.) Gledhill James Musselman
Carman C. Scovil

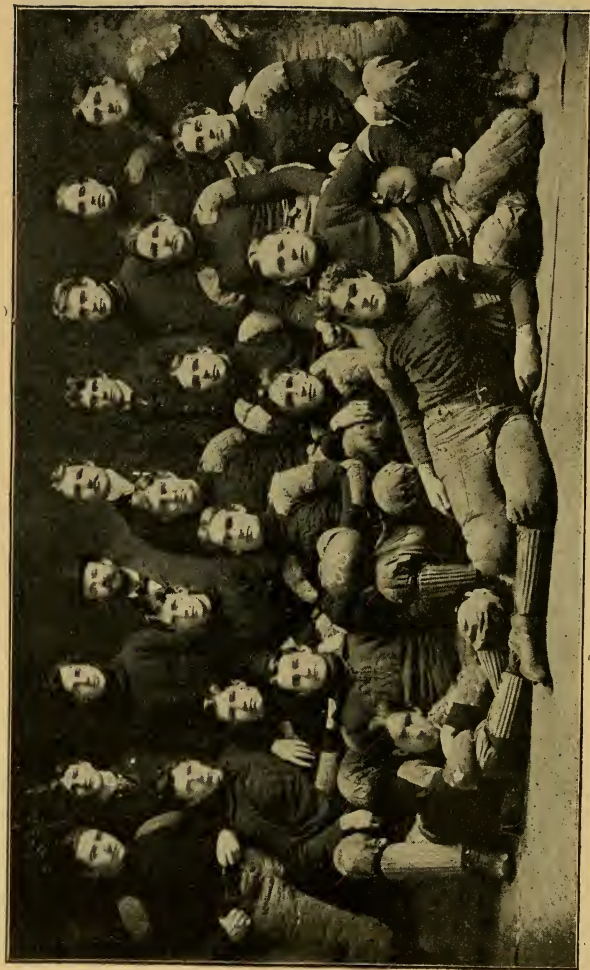
would have made the national team this year. When at his best, none is better save Hallowell.

Farley (Harvard), Hedges (University of Pennsylvania), Smith (West Point), Snow and Bennett (Michigan), are five other ends who have shown possibilities of high class; Farley looks like an especially promising end; Snow is the "find" of the Middle West.

Meretricious sporting columns of several members of the "yellow" class have attempted to sensationalize in the direction of foot ball accidents in '98; as a matter of fact, the reports that come to me from California to Maine, and from Michigan to Mississippi emphasize a general increase in playing numbers and skill, and a decrease in accidents.

Before closing my review of the Eastern season I wish to single out for commendation Brown's adoption this year of the graduate coaching system; it is one that has done much for others, and will do a great deal for Brown. Besides it is after all the only manner of developing a genuine spirit of sport for its own sake.





NOTRE DAME FOOT BALL TEAM.

Lennon	Mahoney	O'Brien	Dr. Berteling	Schillo (Mgr.)	Hering	Morrissey	McCallen	Winter
Hayes	Fortin	Murray	Eggeman	Bennett	McNulty	Farley		
Fleming	Monahan	Mullen (Capt.)	Kuppler	McDonald	Lins			

COMPARATIVE SCORES OF THE EASTERN FOOT BALL SEASON OF 1898

	Princeton.	Yale.	Harvard.	Univ. of Penn.	Cornell.	Brown.	Carlisle Indians.	West Point.	Annapolis.	Lafayette.	Wesleyan.	Dartmouth.	Williams.	Penn. State College.	Lehigh.	Amherst.	Univ. of Chicago.
Harvard.....		17-0 Nov. 19		10-0 Nov. 5		17-5 Nov. 12	11-5 Oct. 29	28-0 Oct. 15				21-0 Oct. 8	11-0 Oct. 1			53-2 Oct. 12	
Princeton.....		6-0 Nov. 12			6-0 Oct. 22	23-0 Oct. 29		5-5 Nov. 5	30-0	34-0 Oct. 12				5-0 Oct. 26	21-0 Oct. 1		
Yale	0-6 Nov. 12		0-17 Nov. 19			22-6 Oct. 19	18-5 Oct. 22	10-0 Oct. 29			5-0 Oct. 1		23-0 Oct. 8			34-0 Oct. 5	
Univ. of Penn..			0-10 Nov. 5		12-6 Nov. 25	18 0 Oct. 8	35-5 Nov. 12			32-0 Oct. 22	17-0 Oct. 19			40-0 Oct. 1	40-0 Oct. 15		22-11 Oct. 29
West Point.....	5-5 Nov. 5	0-10 Oct. 29	0-28 Oct. 15								27-8 Oct. 8				18-0 Oct. 22		
Cornell.....	0-6 Oct. 22			6-12 Nov. 25			23-6 Oct. 8			47-0 Nov. 12			12-0 Nov. 5				
Wesleyan.....		0-5 Oct. 1		0-17 Oct. 19				8-27 Oct. 8					22-0 Oct. 29			33-0 Oct. 15	
Carlisle Indians		5-18 Oct. 22	5-11 Oct. 29	5-35 Nov. 12	6-23 Oct. 8								17-6 Oct. 15				
Brown.....	0-23 Oct. 29	6-22 Oct. 19	5-17 Nov. 12	0-18 Oct. 8								12-0 Nov. 21					
Dartmouth.....			0-21 Oct. 8			0-12 Nov. 21					5-23 Oct. 29		10-6 Nov. 12			64-6 Nov. 5	
Annapolis.....	0-30									18-0				16-11	6-6		
Lafayette.....	0-34 Oct. 12			0-32 Oct. 22	0-47 Nov. 12				0-18					0-5 Oct. 8	0-22 11-5		
Williams.....		0-23 Oct. 8	0-11 Oct. 1		0-12 Nov. 5		6-17 Oct. 15				0-22 Oct. 22	6-10 Nov. 12				5-16 Nov. 19	
Legish.....	0-21 Oct. 1			0-40 Oct. 15				0-18 Oct. 22		22-0 5-11							
Penn. State Col.	0-5 Oct. 26			0-40 Oct. 1					11-16	5-0 Oct. 8							
Amherst.....		0-34 Oct. 5	2-53 Oct. 12								0-33 Oct. 15	6-64 Nov. 5	16-5 Nov. 19				



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CASPAR WHITNEY.

ALL-WESTERN ELEVEN FOR 1898

(CASPAR WHITNEY, IN HARPER'S WEEKLY)



O'Dea (Wisconsin), full back.
Caley (Michigan) and Slaker (Chicago), half-backs.
Kennedy (Chicago) quarter-back.
Cunningham (Michigan), centre.
Rogers (Chicago) and Bunge (Beloit), guards.
Steckle (Michigan) and Bothne (Northwestern), tackles.
Snow (Michigan) and Bennett (Michigan), ends.

SUBSTITUTES.

In the line.

McLain (Illinois), Webb (Chicago), Anderson (Wisconsin).

Back of the line.

Ryan (Northwestern), McLean (Michigan), Widman (Michigan).



WESTERN readers will remember that in choosing this eleven the same standard of eligibility, ethics, sportsmanship, etc., is required as obtains in the choice of the All-America team.

The 1898 schedule of foot ball games among the universities of the Middle West happened to be so arranged that those with mind ever turning to "championships" will this year have satisfying evidence to their liking. By winning from Chicago on Thanksgiving day, Michigan's unbeaten eleven earned the title to first honors in that section, though the score (12-11) indicates the margin for speculation among the unprejudiced.

Generally speaking, the West believed the odds overwhelmingly favored Chicago. Chicago had crushed Northwestern. A fortnight later Northwestern had all but beaten Michigan, 5-6. Man for man,



CARLISLE INDIAN FOOT BALL TEAM.

Miller	Metoxen	H. Pierce	Rogers	Hudson (Capt.)
Archiquette	Redwater	Smith	Seneca	Scott
	B. Pierce	Wheelock		

Chicago was more experienced, and, save at the ends, had shown far better form than Michigan. And then there was the heretofore irresistible advantage of Herschberger. Until they met Chicago the Michigan team of '98 had had no crucial test. It was a pretty green team, all things considered, and the question was how it would hold together on defence. Practically half were Freshmen.

Chicago, on the other hand, had gone through a long schedule, mostly of victories by big scores, and had the prestige and experience acquired by her 11-23 game against University of Pennsylvania.

Michigan's previous games had shown lack of team-work. Chicago had insensibly eased her practice in the last week, for the men, despite themselves, were confident of victory. But all that does not detract from Michigan's showing, or alter the fact that the eleven made remarkable improvement—in a word, secured team-play—in the last days of its practice.

If the first ten minutes of the game were inauspicious for Michigan's green team, there was no telling by how much she would lose. Chicago realized this, and, taking the ball from the kick-off, played her fastest game, reaching Michigan's thirty-five-yard mark under five minutes. Here Herschberger failed in his first attempt at kicking a goal from the field.

It was one of the most spectacular contests, in many respects, the West had developed. The first half did not bring out the best foot ball of which either team was capable. Fumbling by Chicago more than offset the start she had secured by cleverly executed trick plays, and the same fumbles, aided by Herschberger's poor punting at critical moments, led to Michigan's first touchdown. Herschberger tried twice for fairly easy goals from the field, one by drop-kick and the other by placement-kick, and each time he failed. Then toward the end of the half, on his most difficult try for a goal, he scored from the forty-three-yard line in masterly style.

Toward the middle of the first half Chicago was forced to punt from her forty-yard line. Cavanaugh passed the ball several feet over Herschberger's head, and the full-back had but an instant to recover it when both Michigan ends were upon him. Herschberger made a mess of his next punt, and Michigan took the ball twenty yards for a touchdown. From this point Michigan's green men had



S. M. WARD,
Capt. University of Montana.

W. J. SMITH,
Union University Schnectady, N.Y.

WM. CONNELLY,
Seton Hall College.

R. W. RYMER,
Wesleyan.

A. C. JONES,
Capt. University of Georgia.

VERN HARRIS,
Whitewater, Wis.

no lack of self-confidence, and Chicago saw the possibility of defeat. Herschberger's handsome goal near the end of the first half gave Chicago new confidence, but this was more than offset by Widman's sixty-five yard run in the second half for Michigan's second touchdown, and for which Herschberger and Chicago's left end must be held accountable. Both were inexcusably drawn into the centre.

Widman's run was stirring. He wriggled loose from two tackles at the line, and outran three others before reaching Chicago's goal, with two Chicago men almost on him and another left under his feet five yards back. Clever work by the Michigan ends, Snow and Captain Bennett, overcame the advantage Chicago had in Herschberger's punting. Chicago's ends were never down in time, and McLean ran the ball back for Michigan a good distance every time.

Chicago's only touchdown, made with five minutes of the game left, was earned by the only lasting display the team made of its best offensive work. In fact, Chicago's exhibition in gathering herself together so close to the end of the game, and hammering through Michigan's left side for a touchdown, was, in a way, the feature of the day. Her full-back, Slaker, carried the ball in four out of five plays, that gained twenty-seven yards in all. That brace left her only one point behind.

The game was played on a dry field, in perfect weather, and before the most enthusiastic and best-informed crowd (10,000) a Western game has yet attracted. Not in the Coliseum this time, for that is gone, thankfully, but on Marshall Field, the grounds of Chicago University. The Chicago-Wisconsin game, twelve days earlier, drew an equal number of spectators.

Apart from Michigan and Chicago, Wisconsin was the only team to show a record worthy of consideration among the leaders. It has only its 0-6 defeat by Chicago, whereas it wound up the season brilliantly by beating Northwestern, 47-0. Wisconsin, like Michigan, was obliged to work up new material, and was coming on rapidly at the close of the season. Her captain, Patrick O'Dea, was put forth as a rival of Herschberger in the kicking department, and it is probable he can take the Chicago man into a back lot and beat him out at the punting or drop-kicking game. In a game, however, his superiority over the back upon whom Chicago has relied so com-



JOSEPH WENTWORTH,
Captain Dartmouth College

C. A. DODGE,
Captain Knox College.

M. G. WATERBURY,
Captain Kalamazoo College.

JOHN WALTER ESTERLINE,
Athletic Director Purdue University.

H. D. BALLANTINE,
Captain Amherst College.

CLARENCE M. THORNE
Captain Northwestern University.

WILLIAM L. LOMAX,
Captain Northwestern M. A., Highland Park, Ill.

pletely is not so noticeable. Against Northwestern, when O'Dea drop-kicked a goal, with sixty-two yards to cover and the ball cleared the bar by four feet, a Northwestern man had broken through and was all but successful in blocking. O'Dea had to swing far to one side to avoid him. No one suspected more than a punt at that distance. It was the most notable drop-kick goal of this season and one of the most remarkable performances of its kind in foot ball annals. In 1891 J. E. Duffy made the first score Michigan ever had secured from Cornell up to that time by drop-kicking a goal from the field just at the centre a few minutes before the call of time. This took place at Detroit, and stood as the record feat of the West until O'Dea's performance this year.

Chicago beat Wisconsin, 6-0. The greatest of kicking games had been expected; but the field was very soft, and neither Herschberger nor O'Dea came near his best form. The only touchdown was made early in the first half, Chicago playing straight foot ball through Wisconsin's line. Wisconsin's lighter team was the more heavily handicapped by the wet field, but its defence was at times brilliant. A fortnight before the game with Chicago there had been serious talk at Madison of disbanding the team. While Chicago was playing University of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin was having difficulty with Whitewater Normal School. More energy was being put into the chase for evidence against Chicago players than into all the practice. Though the score greatly flatters Wisconsin, it represents a remarkable brace on her part, and she took defeat far more handsomely than did Chicago in the previous year.

Illinois started poorly, due to arranging several hard games at the beginning against veteran teams, such as that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, and the Notre Dame University, both of which defeated Illinois. Later the green material at Champaign began to round to, and a stubborn defence in the mud at Detroit enabled Illinois to hold Michigan to two touchdowns, and to score one touchdown on a fumble and fifty-yard run. Illinois did her best playing of the season, perhaps, when she held the Carlisle Indians down to one touchdown in each half at Chicago, November 19. Neither team played well in the first half, but Illinois should have done all the scoring but for a case of stage-fright, the Indians making



GEORGE C. BLADWORTH,
H. R. I., Claverack, N. Y.

O. E. ATWOOD,
Capt. Ottawa (Kan.) University.

B. S. AIKEN,
Capt. Bordentown (N. J.) Institute.

J. A. FEEMAN,
Columbus North High School.

ERNEST C. WHITE,
Capt. University of Buffalo.

J. W. AMES,
Montclair (N. J.) Military Academy.

their first touchdown easily on a blocked kick. Carlisle did her only good playing of the day during the latter part of the second half, and then showed line-bucking somewhere near her reputation. The team was not well generalled, had poor interference, handled punts badly, and in general revealed nothing with which to win out but brute strength and better condition, though three men were removed from the game.

Northwestern had a "fluky" team. It put up a stubborn defence against Michigan, and was aided by the latter's poor generalship and lack of team-work. Its collapse came at Minneapolis, before the Minnesota University team, which had been playing raggedly all the season. The next week Wisconsin finished it up.

Minnesota and Illinois proved to be closely matched on Thanksgiving day, when the one point gained by the only goal kicked on four touchdowns gave Illinois the game, 11-10. Minnesota seemed to come along slowly with the University of Pennsylvania methods. The injury that put captain and quarter-back Cole out of it early in the season was a serious handicap.

Purdue is the only other one of the Middle-Western universities that is represented in the faculty agreement as to eligibility. Purdue has rather dropped out of it the past season. She played only Chicago, being beaten, 17-0, the week after Chicago had played University of Pennsylvania, and when the Chicago team was admittedly not in the best of shape.

It is a great pleasure to be able to comment on an awakening by the faculty at Notre Dame to some sense of its responsibility in the athletics of that institution. A faculty committee has been appointed, and the beginning of a more healthful spirit seems visible in the student body.

It remains to be seen how sincere is the promise, or how substantial the resulting evidence of conversion.

Oberlin became noticeable by holding down Cornell to six points, and by beating Purdue, 10-0, Thanksgiving day. The team was coached in University of Pennsylvania tactics, and used the Princeton close formation as well as the guards-back system.

Considering its students (male) number less than 500, its showing for the season was highly creditable.



R. F. WALLIN,
Villa Nova College.

HIMEBAUGH,
Capt. Jamestown (N. Y.) H. S.

FRED McELVAIN
Capt Ft. Scott (Kan.) H. S.

S. E. SHULL,
University of North Carolina.

TOM LITTIG,
Davenport (Ia.) H. S.

CARL CHAMBERLAIN,
Council Bluffs (Ia.) H. S.

J. H. McINTOSH,
University of Georgia.

In the section where Oberlin is located—the Ohio, that is so thickly strewn with colleges—there are many foot ball teams, with some few of merit—Western Reserve University (or Adelbert College) of Cleveland, and Case School of Applied Science, of the same city, Michigan beat Adelbert 18-0, and Case 32-5, while Oberlin beat Adelbert 11-0, and Case 33-0. Adelbert in turn beat Case by a score of 29-0.

Carlisle, I hear, is next year to lose five of her strongest players; Hudson, Rodgers and Cayou have entered Dickinson College, and Bemus Pierce and Metoxen will return to their homes. We trust Carlisle School will sustain its interest in foot ball, and seek to develop the game more generally among the members of the academy. It is not well to place all reliance on stars.

Indiana University defeated De Pauw, a former team of prominence, by 32-0. Earlier in the season De Pauw was beaten by Illinois, 16-0.

The Rush Medical College team is another one deserving mention for the good games of its veteran team early in the season.

Knox College, of Galesburg, Illinois, surprised Beloit's eleven by beating it, 18-0, on Thanksgiving day. There were some substitutes in the Beloit line-up, however, and they were not in as good shape after the 22-0 beating they had been given five days before by Michigan. But that does not detract from Knox's good work, which was so excellent that had full time obtained Beloit would have been defeated by even a larger score, as she was being completely outplayed.

Foot ball has had considerable attention the past two seasons at Cincinnati, due to the fostering of the game by the University of Cincinnati, the teams of which were coached by Fennell, formerly of Cornell. The progress they have made was shown by beating Dartmouth, 17-12, at Cincinnati on Thanksgiving day. Oberlin made a score of 5-0 on Cincinnati on October 22, in a game over which there was some dispute. On Thanksgiving day, too, Cincinnati was held to 11-11 by Indiana University, another eleven that became prominent this autumn.

Chicago has been greatly stronger, until this season, back of the line than in it. Nowhere has faster or more related work been developed among the backs. For two years, at least, Michigan has worked for the specific end of meeting Chicago's game, and has developed more rapidly in the way of defensive work in the line and at



STATE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO FOOT BALL TEAM.

Miller	Schaefer	Howard	Austin	Folsom		
Carlson	O. E. Garwood	Wolcott	Haskins (Mgr.)	H. G. Garwood	Hogarty	
Thayer	Merten	Shilling	Chase (Capt.)	J. E. Rogers	McMurray	
Ketchum		Kuykendall	J. S. Rogers	Rothwell		

the ends. This year her line, except the tackles, outclassed Chicago at stopping plays. That there has been no characteristic method of line attack developed is not remarkable. Stagg stands for a high development of the mass-on-tackle play, though he used it not much this season. In this work Eastern precedents have been closely followed, especially at Wisconsin. Illinois last year made the Princeton revolving wedge her strong card of offence. Knipe at Iowa is the only coach who has taught University of Pennsylvania's guards-back play in any thorough fashion. With it he humbled Northwestern last year, but by others it has been used only in desultory fashion. Purdue had a predilection for tandem plays, having had Balliett and Church for coaches, but the preference to develop a fast interference for the backs without bringing any men out of the line seems universal. Chicago used her ends on offence more than any other team. On the whole there was less use of trick plays. Wisconsin alone used the quarter-back kick to advantage.

One feature of the season's play in the Middle West was the increased amount of kicking, and the better quality of performances in that line. It is no longer uncommon for university elevens in that section to employ the kicking game with good judgment. Even preparatory school elevens show good work in this direction nowadays. The number of young teams that have sprung up like mushrooms in small towns and big cities, more especially Chicago and Detroit, is altogether a feature of the past two years.

Herschberger has been so prominent a figure in the kicking department of Western foot ball the past three seasons that his feats have naturally bestirred emulation. He himself did some great work this year, though he was more successful earlier than toward the end of the season. One of his best performances was 15 out of 21 points Chicago scored on Beloit, made by three place-kick goals. His drop-kick goal on Michigan was even a better performance, however. The first score of the season on Michigan was made by a drop-kick from the forty-yard line that Quarrie of the Case School team made at Ann Arbor. In the game which Notre Dame won from Illinois University the second week of the season the only score at all was a place-kick goal by Notre Dame.

Graduate coaching has come also to be a feature in the Middle



CARL E. DORR,
Capt. Syracuse University.

C. W. SIDERBOTHAM, WATSON,
Capt. Alma (Mich.) College. Capt. Baldwin University.

J. J. HOGAN,
Capt. Phillips Exeter Academy.

G. A. TELLER, W. B. SUTTON,
Capt. Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. Trinity College.

CHAS. E. FARNUM,
Capt. College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Ia.

West, but there is far from being at any of the universities such bands of skilled coaches as congregate at the Eastern institutions. Two to four or five men is about the limit during an entire season. In some respects this is a drawback, and in others an advantage. It certainly permits of uniformity in policy, and is all right if the coaches are able.

The Middle Western teams do not entirely rely upon the East for their plays, as they once did. A. A. Stagg is of course resourceful and independent, so that Chicago University has not, at any time since he was engaged, merely copied the East. The same is true to some slight extent with the other leading teams of the Middle West.

One of the tricks Stagg sprung in the Michigan-Chicago game this year was novel and successful. It was a "fake" kick followed by a double pass. The kicker drew back at the signal, but started to run when he got the ball, as in the old-fashioned bluff of this sort. He was no sooner under headway in one direction, however, with the opponents, ends and all, steering across the field after him, than one of the other backs received the ball from a pass behind him and started around the end on a wide run in the opposite direction. This trick worked for thirty-two yards straight off in the game with Michigan. Later Michigan's ends got it down, but it was Chicago's most conspicuous ground-gainer, for all that. It was nearly worked once by a triple pass, three men being downed in turn before the play was stopped. All this raised the query in the West, if Stagg had not the idea of developing plays to include passing the ball on the run, somewhat after the manner of English Rugby?

Comment has already been made on the Middle Western individual players in choosing the All-America and All-Western teams. In fact, barring five—Herschberger, Burnett, Holmes, Clarke and Cavanaugh, who were ineligible to the national or Western team—there are none in the West worthy of especial mention who are not considered in the All-Western eleven.

O'Dea has no rival with Herschberger ineligible, and should even have a place in the back field were the clever Chicago punter in the field. So also would Caley, a powerful running back and the strongest line-bucker in the West this year, and the strongest the West has produced since Van Doozer of Northwestern. There is little differ-



EARLE D. SETMSER,
 Capt. Reynolds Business College, Amsterdam, N. Y.
 JOE DEERING, PHILIP REGAN,
 Capt. West Superior A. C. Capt. Willets Point N. Y.
 J. LANE, JR., PERCY A. FARRY,
 Capt. Hoosick Falls, N. Y. Crown Point (Ind.) Athletics.
 TAYLOR,
 Capt. Howard Parks, South Bend, Ind.

ence among Slaker, McLean and Widman—McLean is the best of the three on defensive work. Perry (Northwestern) is a full-back of promise. With Clarke out, there was no really first-class quarterback; but Kennedy and Wilmarth were quite the best of those remaining.

So, too, in ends; Snow and Bennett quite outclassed the field. Hamill at one time seemed a likely candidate, being fast and excellent on offence, but he developed a marvelous unreliability, though it is only fair to say that a lame shoulder lessened some of his keenness for hard tackling. Anderson (Wisconsin) earned a right to second choice; he has played four years, and maintained an excellent uniform standard of work. Snow's speed, judgment and reliability in the Chicago game appear to have made him the star end of the West, though Bennett has the greater experience and is a steady, most serviceable player.

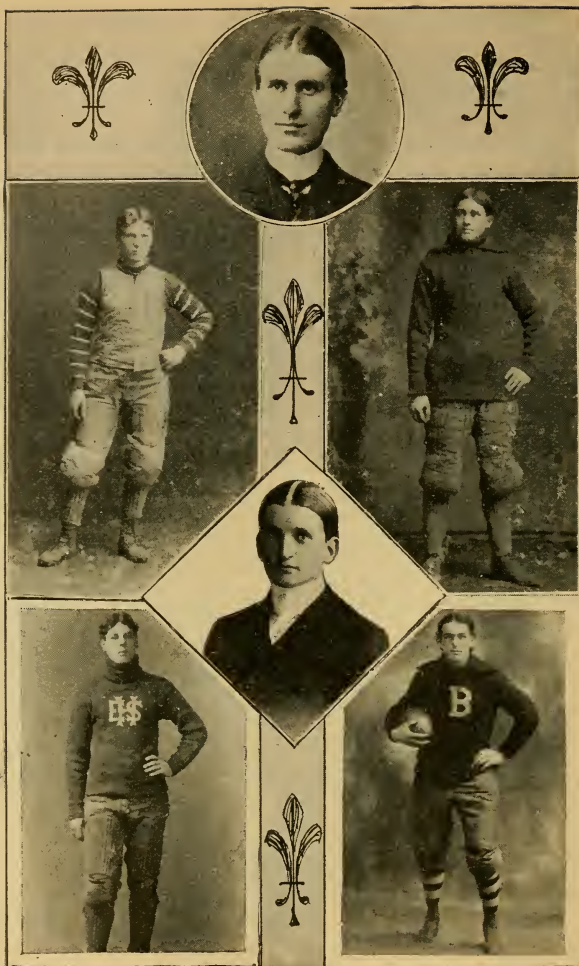
Cunningham well deserves the centre place, both because of his work in the position, and for his sportsmanship; McLain of Illinois would be a serviceable substitute, though not in the same class with Cunningham. Little of Northwestern and Eggeman of Notre Dame are remaining, of about even merit for third choice.

There were no really first-class guards, though Caley would make one if he continued in that position. Bunge is a promising man. Beloit played him at tackle, but he would be better at guard, where his weight and strength and speed would be most serviceable. Rogers is not entitled to consideration, and is withdrawn from the candidates for the All-Western eleven. France of Michigan is a coming guard.

Eligible tackles are scarce, but Steckle is entitled to first choice on the year's performance. He is both aggressive and an excellent ground-gainer. Of the remaining available ones, Bothne is the best.

Making up an All-Western team prompts the thought that although several of the elevens did excellent work—yet the number of first-class eligible candidates for the composite team—is surprisingly small.

The Missouri Valley foot ball season ended in the triumph of Iowa over Nebraska, which for the second year had won the pennant of the Western Intercollegiate Foot Ball Association, composed of



ROGER B. FARQUHAR, JR.,
Captain Swarthmore College.

R. T. DAVIS,
Phillips Andover, Mass.

N. H. POPE,
Richmond College, Va.

CHARLES W. HALL,
Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn.

G. B. TRACY,
Captain English H. S., Boston.

E. G. HAPGOOD,
Brown University

Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska State universities. After defeating with ease (47-6), the raw Missouri team, Nebraska moved on Lawrence, Kansas, where the great battle of the West was fought with Kansas University, November 5. A fine back field and good generalship enabled the well-balanced Nebraska eleven to win decisively, 18-6, against the superior line of Kansas, in a contest that was particularly exhausting and crippling to the Nebraskans. Hitherto unbeaten, they were routed, 0-24, two days later by the University Medical College of Kansas City, and subsequently beaten in turn by Drake University, of Des Moines, and Iowa State University, before their very busy season closed. Even Captain Melford, Nebraska's accurate goal-kicker, fell off in form, and failed to the Iowa Thanksgiving day at Omaha on his try-at-goal.

Kansas suffered the fewest defeats, losing only to Nebraska; Missouri lost to the University Medics, to Nebraska, to Washington University (or St. Louis), and to Kansas; Iowa lost to Chicago University 0-33, to Drake, 5-18, and was tied by Grinnell 5-5. Drake defeated Grinnell, 18-12. Both Ames and Grinnell beat Minnesota, the former, 6-0, October 22, and the latter, 16-6, a week previous.

The standard of play showed no advance. All the elevens revealed better developed systems of attack than resistance, and in most games, even one-sided ones, both teams scored. Nebraska, under the coaching of F. H. Yost (Lafayette), and the University Medics, after the coming of coach C. S. Morris, the ex-Yale quarter, played clean, hard foot ball. David L. Fultz, Brown's ex-captain, did much with Missouri's eleven in bringing it to creditable form for Thanksgiving, after a disheartening season. Behind the line and in defensive play Kansas did not equal former elevens, though possessing an effective offence and exceptional weight, 178 to 180 pounds to the man. But in kicking Kansas showed pronounced superiority over previous teams, through the clever work of Captain Moses, who defeated Ames by a field goal. Pennsylvania tactics continued at Kansas University, which Dr. Wylie G. Woodruff had in hand for the second season, as they did under Dr. Knipe at Iowa, where they had been installed the year previous by Wagenhurst.

The game was played generally throughout the Missouri Valley by hundreds of minor colleges, academies, high-schools, athletic clubs



BIRON C. ANDERSON,
Culver (Ind.) Military Academy.

T. P. HOWARD,
Captain Missouri State University.

H. L. YOUTZ,
Simpson College, Iowa.

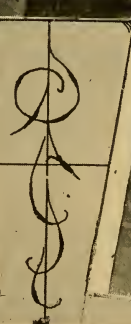
J. T. HEFLEY,
University of Oklahoma.

TARR,
Captain Iowa State College.
DUNLAP,
Captain Lenox College, Iowa.

LEE JOHNSTON,
Purdue University.

and "town" teams. Haskell Indian Institute, of Lawrence, Kansas, put a light eleven in the field, under William Walker's coaching, that played the game persistently, and over an extensive area, traveling from Indianapolis to Denver on its tours. They lost to Kansas, 0-30, October 8, and 5-12, October 13; to Purdue, 0-5, October 18, and 0-13, October 22; to Indianapolis Athletic Club, 0-12, October 20; to University Medical College, 0-46, October 31; and defeated Denver Athletic Club, 12-5, November 5.

Strict amateur rules did not obtain, but none protested, nor was the amateur status improved over last season. The University Medical College, though constantly receiving seasoned recruits from universities, played at least two who were students in name only in Lewis, half-back, and Ryus, quarter. In Pendleton, guard, and Captain Heller, half, the Medics again had two men who have coached professionally. Hamill, the greatest of Missouri Valley forwards, played his fifth year at guard for Kansas University, of which he became a member in 1892. He also, according to common repute, has played professionally. In a minor match Kansas put in Walker, an alumnus and professional coach, at centre, under protest, and the Athletic Association of the University discountenanced the act. Coach Fultz played at half for Missouri in the ante-association contests, and Kramer, who has played on various minor Eastern teams, went into one game under an assumed name before he had enrolled. Pendleton, Heller, Hamill and Fultz showed the best game in their positions in this field. At Nebraska University, whose greater enrolment gives an advantage over all contestants, the rules of amateur sport seemed more closely observed, the faculty several times keeping men out of important games for failing to reach the required scholarship standard.



N. W. HOLLENBECK,
Beloit College, Wis.
W. S. PIERCE,
Captain Grinnell College, Iowa.

GEO. W. WOOD,
Captain Cornell College, Iowa.
E. H. RAPALJE,
Rutgers University.

T. D. GILLIAM,
Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia.
JOHNSON,
Capt. Drake Univ., Des Moines, Ia.

J. CLARK HUBBARD,
Captain Indiana University.

REVIEW OF FOOT BALL SEASON, 1898

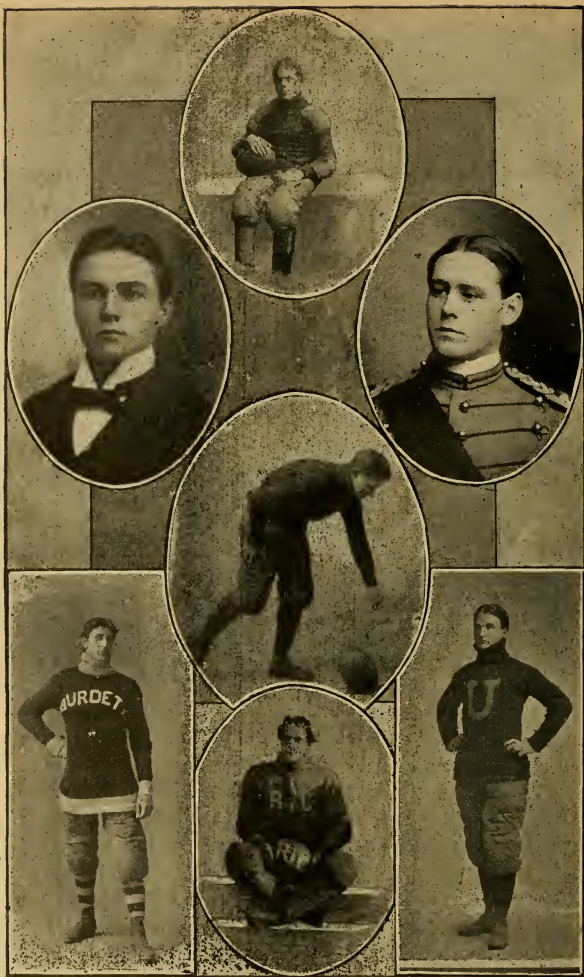
(WALTER CAMP, IN COLLIER'S WEEKLY.)



SOME ten years ago, in a weekly publication since suspended, issued in New York, I described what I called, for lack of better title, "The All-American Foot Ball Team." As it was the first time such a collection of star players had been grouped upon paper, it is worth while to go back at this day and see the names of the men who in December of 1889 were regarded as the eleven best men in their positions. The list reads as follows :

Ends—Stagg and Cumnock. Tackles—Cowan and Gill. Guards—Heffelfinger and Cranston. Centre—George. Quarter—Poe. Halves—Lee and Channing. Full-back—Ames.

That was the first All-America Team, and I fancy the old-timers will agree with me in the belief that even as we look back it must be said that that team would take an awful lot of beating. Cumnock was then in his prime and not weighted with the woes and worries of the captaincy. The next year he did what Dibblee has done this season and what no man before him had been able to accomplish. Stagg was also at the height of his career. Cowan and Gill need no introduction, for they are still looked back upon and mentioned as ideal tackles. Heffelfinger's reputation abides today. Cranston was placed at guard to give George, Princeton's remarkable centre, the middle position. Poe's fame is still fresh. Lee confirmed the justice of his choice by making the scoring run the following year against Yale. Channing was in that day as difficult to stop and hold as this year were Daly and Dibblee. And finally the running and kicking of "Snake" Ames will last in memory as long as Princeton has a team. A decade of foot ball has advanced our game immensely, but



Captain Union College.

MORAY L. EBY,
Capt. Iowa State University

L. C. BABCOCK,
Captain Shattuck School, Minn.

C. HURD STEWART,
Captain University of Rochester.

WALKER F. SANBORN,
Captain Burdett College, Boston.

D. F. KELLEY,
Ursinus College.

OWEN,
Captain Rhode Island College.

the individual qualifications of that team would appeal most temptingly to any coach of today.

Before taking up a similar selection of the stars of the season just ended, it is but just to pass in review the progress and development of the various elevens as teams and representing as they do today more than ever before the work and thought of men especially equipped to produce not only star players but exceptional unison of performance.

No fair measure of the merits of the individual players and of the teams of the foot ball season of 1898 can be reached without some reference to past history and especially to the history of last season. When these teams and players entered upon the campaign of 1898, each had behind it traditions to preserve or to live down. The winners of the previous year possessed a prestige upon which they could confidently count to assist them materially in the tight places of this year's matches. The teams that had lost in 1897, on the other hand, had this very past to combat.

There was preliminary practice, at least of a desultory nature, by almost all the big teams, Princeton possibly excepted. It was, however, not the concerted summer practice, amounting to the taking of entire teams to watering-place or mountain for a month's junket, a practice which time and a good deal of criticism have at last put out of the programme of most of the teams. By the 1st of October there was a fair knowledge in the minds of coaches as to where they were likely to stand on the question of material, with the exception of the possible player of unusual capability who might develop unexpectedly.

The chief points of interest for the Eastern season's work lay in the contests of Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Yale and Cornell. Yale was regarded as the most likely of all the teams, owing to her phenomenal finish of the previous season. Pennsylvania was, however, looked upon with equal favor, while in the minds of most college men Cornell was expected to finish with two defeats. Of this general summary the only feature that proved to be correct was that of Cornell's two defeats.

Although the general upset of form was not as startling as that of the previous year, it was sufficiently so to make it worth while considering some of the causes which were operative in the final result.



DAVIS,
Oberlin College.

L. R. OTIS,
Captain Cushing Academy.

PACKARD,
Captain Kearney (Neb.) High School.

JOHN V. KING,
Captain Johnstown (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.

NOLL,
Captain Marietta College.

E. W. COBER,
Captain Bucknell University.

Of these causes the principal ones may be divided into the following : Original raw material, the physical perfecting of that material, and the educating of it in a foot ball sense.

In each one of these three departments Harvard excelled. There was no university among the entire number that could at any time in the season, from the first day to the last, have placed in the field so many fairly equipped elevens. There was hardly a position at any time which could not have been filled at Cambridge with any one of three different men, and this fact was due in a considerable measure to the Harvard system and the general work of the year 1897. In carrying the men into and through the season of 1898 Harvard was equally at the front ; there were times when some of her good men were laid up, but when the day of final contest came her men were, for the most part, fit and eager for the work. Finally, there were almost no men in the Harvard team who were not improved in performance by the foot ball education lavished upon them during the season. It is only fair to mention names in this connection. Mr. Forbes, who had had charge of Harvard foot ball interests in 1897, continued in power through the season of 1898. The material which he had brought out and the material which he had held in reserve made up the selection for this year. The general management of the campaign was in his hands and he made it a thorough success. The physical condition of the team, under the direction of Dr. Brooks and with the practical experience of McMasters, was equally satisfactory. The foot ball education of the team was by Mr. Forbes placed in the hands of such expert instructors as Mr. Waters, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Dean, Mr. Wrenn, and others whose names are equally familiar to those who have followed Harvard foot ball for the past half-dozen years. So far, then, as one may gather from the public performance of the Harvard team, there is hardly a flaw to be found in the entire record of management.

In taking up the consideration of the first big rival that Harvard had to meet—namely, the University of Pennsylvania—one finds that in material Pennsylvania had not developed as satisfactory a body of substitutes as had Harvard. There were times when Pennsylvania was handicapped on this account. So far as the education of new men to take the places of old and hence to furnish material to draw



MANUAL TRAINING HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM,
DENVER.

Pierson	Davidson	Walker	McGraw
Heartz	Lawrence	Shirman	Thayer
Smith	Lemmon (Capt.)	Lambert	Sturm
Green	Stewart	Baries	Jessup



EAST DENVER HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM.

Bell	Spann	Snyder	Upton	Van Fleet	Clay (Coach)
Baughman		Cole	DeClaybrook	McCarthy (Mgt.)	
Cotten	Van Stone	Abbott	Wallace		
Bailey		Bausbach	McDonald		
Wigton		Cohen		Heister	

upon, Pennsylvania suffered, As to the physical condition of the men throughout the season, Dr. White and Murphy kept the men, all things considered, in as good shape as was possible when the demands on these men were taken into consideration. The way in which they played through the frightful weather of their last match with Cornell on Thanksgiving day demonstrates this. As to their foot ball education, the question is a peculiar one. Surely no team could exhibit a greater variety of tactics than that one educated this year by Mr. Woodruff. The general question of guards back has been so frequently threshed out that, like many cases where so much comment has been placed, it has become obscured by the very amount of reference to it. There is no reason, as exhibited by Pennsylvania in their Cornell game, why the line up with two guards dropped back of the line should be taken to indicate an inability to perform a variety of moves any more than with two ends back or two tackles back, or, in fact, with the whole seven men up in the line. It is perhaps easier to form the interference and to form it with the immediate assistance of heavy aggressive men, by dropping the guards back. What has generally been considered the guards back play in most of the commentaries has been only that part of the plays directed from this formation which has been used to assail the opponents' line from tackle to tackle, and which hence has had the appearance of close formation plays. The greatest development of what has come to be known as the delayed pass, and also the quarter-back kick, must be attributed to Mr. Woodruff and the Pennsylvania team. In the Cornell game some very pretty variations and some very effective ones were introduced. But Pennsylvania lost her Harvard game, and the call of time found Harvard within a foot of Pennsylvania's line once more, hence the very natural conclusion on all sides that Pennsylvania's style of play was not equal to Harvard's. But that game was lost principally through the lack of Pennsylvania's back field to handle punts in a satisfactory manner. If one could pick a flaw in the foot ball education of the Pennsylvania team, as shown in their public performance, it was in this matter of fumbling. That is what the Harvard game showed. The Cornell game showed a lack of satisfactory kicking on the part of Pennsylvania. This, in a measure, may be attributed to the injury to Hare which made it necessary for



GEORGETOWN PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM.

CHAMPIONS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Casey	Larrousini	Ellis	Weitzel	V. Wilson	Condon	Hanretty
Ewing	Barron	Hammersmith	Edmonston (Capt.)	Byrnes	Fitzgerald	Laninger
Starr			S. Wilson	Delvin		

Pennsylvania to make up with her running game what Cornell could accomplish in the kicking department.

Princeton, with her single game—for it was the game with Yale that naturally meant the most to Princeton—not only stated but also planned to make everything subservient to team play. It was the expressed sentiment of the Princeton management to have no stars on the team, but to base her aspirations for victory upon the development of eleven men, or rather thirty or forty men out of which an eleven strong in team play could be selected. To put Princeton to the same test as that already described for Harvard and Pennsylvania, one might say that in the matter of material the bulk of the men corresponded with Princeton's plans; that is, there was plenty of material of fair promise, but no men who were expected to become stars. Princeton was well equipped in the way of substitutes, and the general character of the substitutes was nearly up to that of the regular men.

The physical condition of the men was, thanks to the work of Walter Christie, such that they could be counted upon at almost any time through the season to put up a game as strong in the second half as in the first. Finally, the education of the team in foot ball lore was intrusted to the best of Princeton's former players, and the final result was a team that had much sympathy, each man for the other, and a strong determination to work together and to win. But it was the point of the development of a kicking game that after all gave Princeton her final victory. Her team play in running with the ball was not strong enough to make marked gains against Yale. Her kicking game, when Wheeler was performing the kick, was, on the other hand, strong enough to neutralize the gains which Yale made in her running; hence the two teams might have played to a standstill, the one superior in running and the other superior in kicking, had it not been for the unexpected. It was the irony of fate that a most remarkable individual play should have been the means of winning the victory for Princeton after their strong work in developing team play rather than individual perfection, or star events.

Yale was accredited with by far the best material back of the line of any of the teams. It was generally supposed that her back field possessed so many men of good calibre that that part of the team



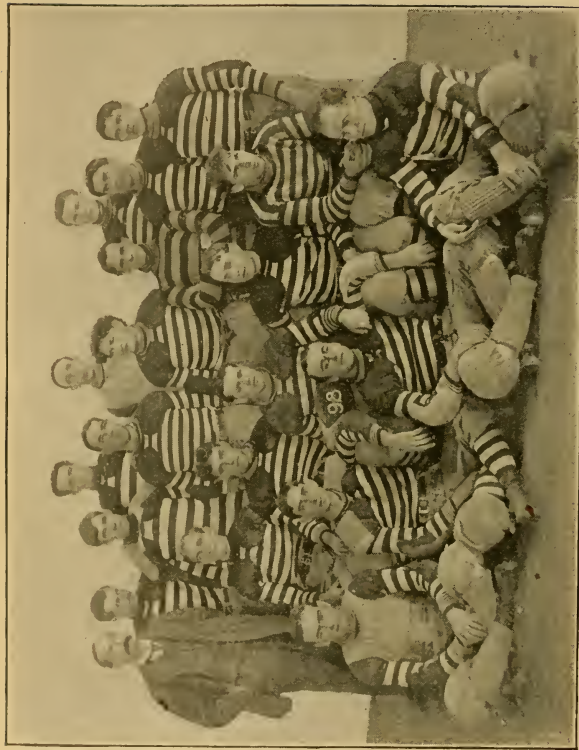
ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL FOOT BALL TEAM.

Prof. Pollock	Swaney	Pomeroy	White	McCann	Kelly	Bochlowitz	Woods
Mann	McElroy	Bonner	MacDonald	Hausmann	McKenna (Capt.)	Wilson	McKennis
			Lewis		Waterman		

could be relied upon in any emergency. Perhaps that is the reason why Yale's kicking game was, next to Pennsylvania's, the poorest of any of the universities. Both Pennsylvania and Yale suffered severely for this lack of perfection in a most important branch of the sport. The material for Yale's forward line was by no means as satisfactory as that for the positions behind the line. There was a lack of big men at the start, and for a time Yale went into her games with a centre weighing one hundred and eighty-five pounds. There was very little new material developed until the season was well along, and the line suffered accordingly. The physical condition of the Yale team was also not as good as last year. There were more accidents, or, at any rate, the accidents happened to the best men. Finally, the foot ball education of the team, owing to the lack of coaching, throughout two-thirds of the season, did not progress, and the kicking branch, even at the very end, seemed crude and unformed.

Cornell, as far as material was concerned, although missing greatly the early assistance that some of the old players might have added, certainly deserves the credit of developing a fair amount of men of good foot ball calibre. This material was kept, by constant competition, well up to the mark. In the physical development of the team, Cornell was afflicted somewhat as was Yale; that is, the accidents that occurred seemed to fall for the most part upon the best men, and the loss of the services of these good men during the part of the season when they were most needed must have told heavily upon the rest of the team. So far as foot ball education went, Cornell under Warner and Fennell was well carried forward, and had it not been for the atrocious weather, conditions under which her final match was played we should have been treated to a much more satisfactory exhibition of play. Even as it was, the ability of Cornell to maintain a kicking game was the point upon which she held a superiority to Pennsylvania that enabled her to offset some of the Philadelphian's better work in the distribution and carrying out of plays of a running nature.

West Point, from a rather mediocre beginning, came along strongly enough to tie Princeton toward the end of the season: something for which Lieutenant Pierce deserves great credit. It would require the



COLORADO STATE SCHOOL OF MINES.

CHAMPIONS OF COLORADO.

Cramer	Jones	Russell	Picotte	Slater	Lemke
E. G. Moody (Mgr.)	Williams	Scott	Hodgson (Capt.)	Monahan	Becker
Steele	Ball	Lewis	Austin	Thompson	Price
			Muir		

test of a game to settle the question as to the relative superiority of this team and Cornell at the end of the season. Of the other teams the Carlisle Indians, with a veteran organization, exhibited, particularly in their game with Harvard, a consistent progress and strong team play. Wesleyan and Brown would also need a game to settle the precedence. Brown performed most creditable work, and in her game with Dartmouth reaped the reward by a decisive victory. Dartmouth was able to win her league championship, but after defeat at the hands of Brown, had a most disastrous Western trip. Amherst turned the tables on Williams unexpectedly at the end, owing to steady work upon one line of play. Lafayette and Lehigh had their annual duel, each winning a game, although Lafayette finished the strongest. The University of North Carolina, after an interesting contest, succeeded in defeating Virginia. New York State foot ball developed some excellent men, notably Cady of Colgate, Smith of Union, Gordon of Buffalo, and Wilcox of Syracuse.

Middle West foot ball gave us the first opportunity for a long time of measuring something of the development of the teams in that section. The trip East of the University of Chicago to try conclusions with the University of Pennsylvania was something which the majority of Eastern spectators needed very much to set them right upon this point. I doubt very much (and this is not the hysterical result of a few brilliant plays, but my mature deliberation after watching the play of Stagg's team very carefully) whether any team in the East would not have been puzzled and put upon the defensive by the work of these men in the first half of the game they played. In fact, not even Harvard, and certainly not Yale, Princeton or Cornell, could have done better against these players than did Pennsylvania, and hence any Eastern team would probably have finished behind at the end of the first half. I do not know that the second half, as shown at Philadelphia, is susceptible of any logical explanation. The Westerners could not maintain the advantage they had gained, but that may be in some measure attributed to the fact of their long journey and the consequent exhaustion. But one must accept facts as they stand, and the second half is as much a part of the game as the first half. For all that, I shall not be fully at ease regarding the merits of Eastern and Western foot ball until an Eastern team meets

one of the best of these Middle West organizations on Western grounds. The kick of Herschberger has already been commented upon in these columns. The general play of the Chicago team, outside of this man's marvelous kicking ability, was up to the standard, as we measure it, of our Eastern teams. In addition to this the Chicago team had a variety of clever plays and had the courage of their convictions in attempting these plays and making them operate. The Michigan team defeated Chicago at the end of the season, in a closely contested match, so that we must give other Middle West teams credit for being up to the standard of the one they sent on to us for trial.

Western foot ball, and especially the foot ball of that section we call the Middle West, has reached such a point of development that it must be considered as a type by itself, and such contests as that between Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania enable us to make certain measurements and comparisons which show the great spread, not alone of the popularity of the sport, but of its science as well. The Thanksgiving day game between Chicago and Michigan was beyond question the best that the West has ever seen, and the standard was high enough to make it quite on a par with the Eastern match of that same day. Michigan won by a score of 12-11. If there be one factor above another which one might select as accounting for Michigan's success, it would be their excellent condition. But the play of their team, under the coaching of Baird, their captain in 1894, must also be put in the scale with the work of Fitzpatrick in conditioning the men. The team did not get together thoroughly until just before this match. Chicago, whom we had already seen in the East, played a game of which any team might be proud. It may be that they felt a little over-confident, owing to their greater experience, and basing their judgment on Michigan's play earlier in the season. The work of Michigan's ends, and of their right half-back, McLean, in running back punts, went far toward neutralizing the advantage Chicago possessed in Herschberger's kicking. His work was not quite as steady as it had been in the play of Chicago in their Eastern trip. What really settled the game, however, was Widman's long run of some sixty-five yards, when he broke clear from the line on a bucking play, shook himself loose, and, circling for the side of



W. A. SEXTON,
Olympic Foot Ball Team.



PETE SMITH,
Captain Olympic Foot Ball Team.



DOUGLAS ESKINE,
Olympic Foot Ball Team.

the field, outran the men who endeavored to cut him off. Toward the end of the game Chicago came again, and by resistless line-bucking, carried the ball down and over for a touchdown.

But it is not Michigan and Chicago alone who hold places of recognition in this development of Western foot ball. Wisconsin, although beaten this year by Chicago 6-0, has a past record that is most enviable, and such a kicker as O'Dea would rank above the first class of Eastern punters. Northwestern, though suffering a disastrous defeat at the hands of Wisconsin, held Michigan to a score of 6-5. Minnesota took a victory from Northwestern, 17-5, and Illinois beat Minnesota 11-10. Oberlin defeated Purdue 10-0, but came up into especial prominence by holding Cornell down to six points.

As centres, Cavanaugh of Chicago and Cunningham of Michigan outclass the rest in speed and skill. The play of the former has been consistently good, no matter what kind of an opponent he was obliged to face. Cunningham toward the end of the season was a close match for him, and was perhaps the more active in work not usually accredited to the occupant of that position. In that respect Cunningham is not unlike Overfield of Pennsylvania, and with his strength compares very favorably with him.

Burnett of Chicago is the most prominent of the guards, although Caley of Michigan, with his additional ability as a full-back, is a more "all-round" man. France of Michigan is another man whose game has been of a high order.

As tackles, Steckle of Michigan is as good a defensive player as one will find anywhere. He is strong and aggressive, and never at a loss. Holmes of Wisconsin, with Mortimer of Chicago, would come next to him, and the former would make a good match for Steckle. King of Illinois deserves, also, to be mentioned in this connection, as his form was good and his work valuable.

On the ends, Snow of Michigan and Anderson of Wisconsin make a remarkably strong pair. The former is as good an end as the West has yet produced, and his work in the Chicago game counted particularly for his side. Anderson, while perhaps less finished than Snow, is a very hard man for the opposing side to handle. Bennett of Michigan would press these men closely, especially if he always put up the game displayed in his Chicago match.



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO RUGBY TEAM.

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

Inkster, Manager	MacKenzie	Boyd	Hills	Williams, Instructor
Darling	MacKenzie	Gibson	Sanderson	Blackwood
	Burnside (Capt.)	Prof. McCurdie	Hall	Waldie
	Beal	(Hon. Pres.)	Merreditte	Hunt
			Biggs	Armour

Of quarters, the most notable is Kennedy of Chicago. His work in the East and West has shown conclusively that a heavy man can be taught to play the position, and that once taught he is especially serviceable against opposing line-bucking and close formations as well as a considerable assistance in offensive play by his own side.

Of notable half-backs, Herschberger of Chicago and McLean of Michigan are most prominent, although the latter's mate, Widman, would run him very close for the place and deserves especial credit for his run on Thanksgiving day.

Of full-backs, as usually regarded, O'Dea of Wisconsin was unquestionably the best in kicking, although the presence of Herschberger as a half would allow of Slaker, Perry or Caley.

Trans-Mississippi foot ball did not perhaps develop in the line of increased skill and stronger teams, but there has certainly been marked progress toward something far more valuable, and that is a better mutual understanding among contesting teams. When an old college professor told the writer a year or two ago that his only objection to foot ball was that in the year or two in which the game had been played between institutions of learning in his part of the country, a marked feeling of enmity between these universities had grown up synchronously with the development of the sport, he hit the nail squarely on the head, and if such had proved to be the continued verdict, then foot ball as an intercollegiate sport must eventually perish. The condition of affairs that has marked the game in the Trans-Mississippi university organizations was of this nature, but this year there has been an improvement, and if all the teams of that section join with the efforts of those who by their power in the press and their personal influence can do so much toward promoting harmony, the result will be a far better standard of sport and a better standing of the game with the community in the West, and the respect and sympathy of those interested in the game throughout the country.

Benedict, Hamill and Stringer are by far the best three players on the four teams of the Trans-Mississippi. Benedict has made more long runs than all the other backs together. He handles punts well and runs them back in fine style. He is a good drop-kicker and a long punter; works hard every minute, and is in every play.



REID AND DIBBLEE,
Harvard.

Since Pearse and Hayward of last year's Nebraska team enlisted, Hamill has been in a class by himself among the tackles. He is strong on defense, opens up gaps for the backs most effectively, is fine in tackling and in breaking up interference, and gains well when given the ball.

Stringer is the strongest end in breaking up interference and getting the man with ball that ever played in the West. He is not quite so swift in following under punts as one or two others, but he seldom fails to be upon the spot when the ball arrives, and he never misses his man. No good gains have been made around his end. He interferes well and is a very hard man to stop when he carries the ball.

Milford has easily surpassed the other centres in sure passing, in holding his man, and in getting into all the plays. He kicked forty out of forty-four trials at goal.

Turner has been the strongest guard in holding his man, in opening holes, in checking mass plays against either side of the line, and in carrying the ball.

Mosse has played a good, strong, all-round game. He has been called upon—as has Hare of Pennsylvania—to do the kicking for his team. This has hindered his work as guard, and it is not unlikely that Hansen has played, as a guard, a steadier, surer, more satisfactory game.

Kingsbury ranks next to, though considerably behind, Hamill. He rushes his men in the line as play starts, and so does a good deal to break up interference before it is well started. He also carries the ball and tackles well.

Avery is a trifle quicker than Stringer, but is much behind him in all other points of the game. He tackles well and is good in breaking up interference, but the foot ball genius or instinct is much less developed in him. Stringer, with opportunities, would be a great end.

Morton of Iowa ranks close to Hess of Kansas as half-back. Both hit the line hard and find their holes well. Hess, however, has more experience and understands the points of the game better.

The league has this year no quarter-back of the first class, like Kennedy of last year's Kansas team. Owens of Kansas has gained more with the ball in hand than Griffith. The latter is surer in passing, is especially strong in tackling and breaking up interference, and



DALY,
Harvard.

has shown fine generalship. He is probably worth more to his team than the former.

No one can rank with Irvin this year in his section as a plunging back. He is not always "on edge," but nothing seen this year has approached his plunges through the line in the last ten minutes of the Nebraska-Iowa game. He is a sure catcher of punts, a good, though not a long, distance-kicker, and a very hard man to stop without good gain when running the ball back.

Pacific Coast foot ball is beginning to reach that stage of development where steady hard work is appreciated. It is said that when Mr. Butterworth was coaching the University of California team two or three years ago he was asked by a member of that team, when they were all at the table, how he thought the California team would compare with an Eastern team. "What team?" queried Mr. Butterworth. "Oh, say West Point," replied his questioner. "About 40 to 0," said the coach. There was a period of silence, and then one of the more adventurous put the question that was agitating them all: "But, Mr. Butterworth, which way?"—and all hung upon his answer. "Why, they'd beat you 40 to 0." After that he was seldom bored with requests to compare the Berkeley team with those in the East.

This season, however, the University of California, for the first time in the history of foot ball in that institution, defeated their old rival, Stanford, incidentally at the same time demonstrating conclusively the value of long consistent work. For a number of years there has been a feeling at Berkeley that there was a mysterious something in the way of star players, or special devices, or the spirit and dash of an individual, that enabled teams to win foot ball championships. They began to get some inkling of the truth toward the end of last year, but it was not until the advent of Cochran—who, by the way, went out in the spring, and went over the situation—that they realized what was before them. He showed them a great many things which it was necessary that they should learn. At first they did not take all he said for granted, and there came near being a rupture between them; but in the end they saw the truth of his views and the justness of his stand, and through him learned how some of the best teams of the East are willing to work for the sake of victory.



HALLOWELL,
Harvard.

As soon as possible Cochran got his team into order, and then he kept them steadily at it until they could perform their duties with their eyes shut; but, best of all, they were willing to work together, and anything like dependence upon a star for victory was thoroughly knocked out of their heads.

Down at Palo Alto they found themselves for the first time put in the position where it was necessary to develop a new line. A constant succession of players had in the past been carrying on and handing down some of the original principles that had made Yale a wonder in the foot ball world, and it was not until this year that Stanford was free from the traditions of Eastern foot ball and in a position to strike out on her own hook. Whatever the result of this situation might have been had there been perfect harmony no one can tell; it may be that the Western spirit, which is certainly a strong one, would have carried them through with credit, but there was no harmony. Their coach, Cross, was unable to patch up the factions, and team work seemed gradually disappearing. Differences in views and the loss of tradition went far toward making matters worse, and in the end Stanford was badly defeated. While this is hard on the wearers of the cardinal, and hard on their coach, the real result of the season's play cannot be without a salutary effect upon the game of the Pacific Coast. Just as in the East, when early teams depended upon the remarkable playing of individuals, and team work was hardly more than a name, it took severe shocks to show that eleven average men, playing upon certain well-defined lines, and thoroughly molded together, by the efforts of a coach, into a harmonious whole, would simply annihilate any team of stars, so on the Pacific Coast it required such a lesson as this to demonstrate the value of hard work and team play. There is no royal road to victory in foot ball and no remarkable finish brought about by spirit and dash on the eve of contest, and in that contest, that can make up for the plodding work of development in the detail of position, and it is something worth notice that this season of 1898 has demonstrated this fact to teams separated by the entire width of the continent. Harvard sent the lesson home to Yale for the first time in seven years, and Berkeley did the same to Stanford.



HILLEBRAND,
Princeton University.

ALL-AMERICA TEAM

First Eleven

Palmer, Princeton.
Hillebrand, Princeton.
Brown, Yale.
Overfield, Pennsylvania.
Hare, Pennsylvania.
Chamberlin, Yale.
Hallowell, Harvard.
Daly, Harvard.
Outland, Pennsylvania.
Dibblee, Harvard.
Herschberger, Chicago.

Second Eleven

Poe, Princeton.
Steckle, Michigan.
McCracken, Pennsylvania.
Cunningham, Michigan.
Boal, Harvard.
Haughton, Harvard.
Cochrane, Harvard.
Kennedy, Chicago.
Richardson, Brown.
Warren, Harvard.
O'Dea, Wisconsin.

Third Eleven

Folwell, Pennsylvania
Sweetland, Cornell.
Randolph, Pa. State.
Jaffray, Harvard.
Reed, Cornell.
Foy, West Point.
Smith, West Point.
Kromer, West Point.
Raymond, Wesleyan.
Benedict, Nebraska.
Romeyn, West Point.

ALL-AMERICA TEAM OF 1897

First Eleven

Cochran, Princeton.
Chamberlin, Yale.
Hare, Pennsylvania.
Doucette, Harvard.
Brown, Yale.
Outland, Pennsylvania
Hall, Yale.
De Saulles, Yale.
Dibblee, Harvard.
Kelly, Princeton.
Minds, Pennsylvania.

Second Eleven

Boyle, Pennsylvania.
Rodgers, Yale.
Chadwick, Yale,
Cadwalader, Yale.
Rinehart, Lafayette.
Scales, West Point.
McKeever, Cornell.
Young, Cornell.
Nesbitt, West Point
Fultz, Brown.
McBride, Yale.

Third Eleven

Moulton, Harvard.
Hillebrand, Princeton.
Bouve, Harvard.
Overfield, Pennsylvania.
McCracken, Pennsylvania.
Donald, Harvard.
Tracy, Cornell.
Baird, Princeton.
Bannard, Princeton.
Walbridge, Lafayette.
Wheeler, Princeton.

The lesson of the season of 1898 to players and coaches was the demonstration of the value of the kicking department. This, in a way, is opposed to what had become such a predominant factor; namely, team play, as evidenced in the running game and special formations. The kicking branch, given an ordinarily good line, is a question of individual ability in the kicker and ends. Get a man who can punt accurately and far, and two ten-second men who can tackle when the ball drops, and the combination shows for itself what a feature individual ability may become. And since so much has been made of mass plays and long-studied interference, since the accomplishment of getting eight men into the push at the same moment has been regarded as such a feature of the play, it is good for the game and good for the sport to have it shown that individual skill



PALMER,
Princeton University.

and individual speed are still tremendous factors in winning games. Again, it is individual work pure and simple to catch punts. And two at least of the big games of this season were lost through a woful lack of this individual ability. Foot ball takes on at once fifty per cent. more interest, especially to the spectator, now that he knows the possibilities and probabilities of his seeing the ball are thus increased. To watch the struggling mass of players move painfully two or three yards at a time, while it becomes exciting to the partisan when the play reaches the five-yard line, can to the general onlooker never compare in point of interest with the interchange of kicks, the swoop down the field of two ends, the dodge and run back of the good catcher, or the fatal muff and scurry to secure the ball, and perhaps a touchdown and victory, involved in the punting game.

In selecting an All-American Team last year and this year, I have endeavored to follow out consistently what would be the course of the management if such a team were to be a real one, destined to meet an outside rival, and equipped as well as are our big teams in point of material. Every big university has for its team not eleven men, but a first eleven and a second eleven, and as many more available men as would go to make up a third eleven. Harvard played something like sixteen men in only one of her big games, and, as noted in an earlier portion of this review, could have fully equipped three elevens. We should hardly do less in our selection for a national team.

Hallowell has all the family foot ball characteristics.

ENDS He possesses a keen eye for the ball, good speed, and that ability to break interference without which the modern end can hardly be said to be equipped for his position. In both the Pennsylvania and Yale games it was his work in getting down the field, together with that of his comrade end, that made Haughton's kicking so wonderfully effective. Nor was Hallowell caught by trick plays, delayed passes or end runs; and this is the true test of the foot ball calibre of an end today. To be fast, to break interference, and to be wise about the time of going in, make up the requisites of an end rusher, and all these Hallowell possessed in a marked degree. Hallowell showed his speed in the Pennsylvania game and his judgment as to going in in both that match and the



EDWARDS,
Princeton University.

later one at New Haven. In both games, and during the entire season, his tackling was hard and clean. Smith of West Point and Snow of Michigan were the only ones who could pick out the man with the ball as well. Poe took greater advantage of fumbles, but was not as able in meeting interference, especially where it was close, and his light weight handicapped him.

Palmer was one of the most effective of the ends of the season, owing in a large measure to his speed. He is probably the fastest end on the field today, and with that speed he combines good judgment and strong, clean tackling. The man who gets by him has to take big chances and make the most of them. While not a showy player, he was a careful one. When interference or a long or double pass tended to get the runner out beyond him, he usually managed to keep getting out with the play, so that, although a slight gain might be made, he prevented that fatal circling of the end which a runner must accomplish in order to net a large gain. It was due to his speed that De Saulles never had that one chance for a run back for which he would have sacrificed that ankle.

Poe of Princeton made the most remarkable single run, and by far the most telling runs of the year, but he might have made that run from any other position than that of end, and his general performance throughout the season, while of the highest grade, could not quite place him ahead of Palmer and Hallowell. Yet none compared with him in these wonderful dashes. In the Annapolis game eighty yards, in the Brown game, forty yards, and in the Yale game ninety-five yards, and touchdowns in every case, ought to fill this young man's cup to the brim. Folwell of the University of Pennsylvania and Cochrane of Harvard were both very strong men, and Cochrane had an additional ability to kick; but the fact that Cochrane was unable to play out either of his two big matches, and that Folwell was unable in the Harvard game to prevent the running back of Hare's kicks, prevents them from being set up with Palmer and Hallowell. Cochrane of Harvard was first-class, had an ability to kick and was a dashing player, but he failed to last out either of his big games. Smith of West Point and Hedges of Pennsylvania both played some remarkable games, and the former had exceptional ability in reaching the man with the ball. Snow of Michigan was one of the best ends the



MCBRIDE,
Yale University.

West has developed and close to some of the best in point of speed. Anderson of Wisconsin is also an end deserving of mention, and so is Stringer of Nebraska. Chadwell of Williams kept up his good work and exhibited the results of experience. Hubbell of Yale was at times a most striking example of good end play, but he was not in condition. Hamill of Chicago was another man of ability, but at Philadelphia was unable to cover Herschberger's punts, owing to slow starting. Womble, a University of California freshman, did capital work, and if he keeps in the game will be heard from. Parker of Stanford displayed in this his second year good speed.

Hillebrand, while he did not allow his captaincy to
TACKLE interfere with the play of his position, undertook at times more of the work than ought to fall to the share of the tackle on a well-balanced team. This was due not a little to the make-up of the Princeton line, where the chief resisting force lay in the three men in the middle, but the weight of these three men made quick shifting of their positions impossible. Hence Hillebrand had plenty to do, and was literally all over the field. He is one of the exceptions to the general rule of men who undertake such a practice, for he was safe and steady, as well as at times brilliant. While the work he had to do gave him an opportunity of showing his great ability for close following of the ball, Hillebrand has never since '96 had a chance to show to the full his ability, and what it would be on a well-balanced team. In that year he was young and green, but good, and with the added experience with the same backing, he would have shone out this season in a way to make a name for himself among the star tackles of the past. As it was, he has made sure of a place, but not the lasting fame of a Cowan or a Church.

Chamberlin, the other captain of the season of 1898 to stand in the tackle's position, while perhaps not as aggressive as in '97, was well up above the rank of the ordinary tackle both in offense and defense. Added to that, he performed some kicking, as did Haughton of Harvard. Between the two, as far as kicking went, there was no comparison. Haughton outclassed him, as he did practically all the Eastern kickers, especially in the point of accuracy. But in the ordinary work of the tackler's position, taking the season through, Chamberlin performed the duties of the place with more uniform



BROWN,
Yale University.

certainly than any other tackle save Hillebrand, particularly when it is considered that the Yale man had to bolster up a line that had several seriously weak points. Time and again in the Princeton game it was the Yale captain, who, performing the work that should have been accomplished by the ends, would bring down the man who was attempting the run to kick back. His tackling was certain as the grip of a steel trap, and he never missed his man. It is his unerring selection of the moment and the man that has always made Chamberlin such a valuable tackle, and this year he repeated his own individual good work, though less strongly in the Harvard than in the Princeton game.

Haughton was far and away the best kicker on the Eastern gridiron this fall. He had distance, height and accuracy, and, added to all these, he kicked a ball which, while it looked to the spectators to be an easy one to handle, proved the bane of every man who during the season was called upon to catch it. I have it on the authority of Mr. Forbes that not even Daly and Dibblee, after a season's work upon it, could make sure of catching the punts that Haughton drove. This may be some measure of consolation to the men on the Pennsylvania and Yale teams who had this work to do in the big games. Moreover, the Haughton of 1898 was a very different Haughton from the man who played in the last Yale game at Cambridge. He was active, confident and aggressive. He improved steadily as the play went on, and his exhibition in both his big games has not been equaled by any kicker for many years. In fact, the net result of his work is probably greater by actual measurement of gains than that of any kicker in any of our big matches. If this could properly be regarded as work belonging to the tackle position no competitor could equal him. But it is not a prerequisite of a tackle that he should be a punter. In fact, other things being equal, a punting half or full-back is better than a punting tackle, because it should enable an eleven to get off a kick against opponents when less prepared for that particular play. As a tackle pure and simple, Haughton was undeniably good, but not as shifty or experienced as either Chamberlin or Hillebrand. As heavy a man as Hare could not have got to the outside of either of these men.

Steckle of Michigan is a star tackle, and while he has not perhaps



ELY,
Yale.

shown the fullness of general development exhibited by Hillebrand and Chamberlin, it has been because the general opportunity of acquiring a wide experience has not been offered to him. Foy of West Point is well up. Sweetland of Cornell followed the ball most closely, and with Donald gained a touchdown thereby in a big game. Carnett and B. Pierce, in the East, were especially strong in some of their matches, the former against Chicago and the latter in the Yale game; and Holmes of Wisconsin is as good a man as the West has produced outside of Steckle. Hapgood of Brown did some strong playing also. Cady of Colgate is a first-class man, as Sweetland discovered when they met. Pringle of Berkeley had cleverness, and made the most of it for his team, enabling his backs to take many yards outside Stanford's tackle.

Hare, in spite of all the work that was thrown on
GUARDS his shoulders in the way of punting, running and defense, was undoubtedly the guard of the season. He was pretty well hammered to pieces before the end, but for all that his injuries were hardly apparent in his play, save when he had to perform his kicking. He is a natural player, has unlimited spirit and dash, and is for a guard exceptionally fast. He can make ground with the ball, he can aid in the interference, he can tackle, and he can block. In addition to all these, he is a fair punter when in condition, but liable to kick too low for his ends. But kicking has not been regarded, and may not fairly be regarded, in a guard's province. For two years this man has demonstrated that he can perform all the duties of the guard's position as well, and in several respects better than any man he has faced, and, in fact, better than any man occupying the place on any team. That he has been able, in addition to this, to help out a lamentable weakness in the kicking department of his team does not detract from his record.

Brown made his mark last season, and this year was equally steady and reliable. So far as the proper duties of the position are concerned, there was no man who could perform them better. He was not tried at running with the ball, nor at kicking, but in defensive work, and in opening holes in the opposing line, under legal restrictions, he was at the top of his class. Like Chamberlin, his captain, he had to help out men on either side of him, and the task was a



T. TRUXTON HARE,
Captain University of Pennsylvania.

large one, but his play in the Princeton game alone would have insured him the place even without the other good work that he performed throughout the season. He is a student of the game, and before he came to college developed a strong school team. He knows why his position requires certain qualities and what to do under the most trying circumstances. He is fully competent to cope with the unexpected, and is what may be termed a thoroughly experienced and extraordinarily well-equipped guard. In the Harvard game he was put in the position of having to do a share of the work of men on each side of him. I doubt very much if any guard of this season, save possibly Hare, would have been able to stand it out with anything like the success that Brown exhibited upon that occasion. He might have been content with showing off simply as a guard, but Brown is not that kind of a player, and, seeing the need, he supplied it to the best of his ability.

McCracken, had he been in first-rate condition through the season, would have crowded Brown very closely, although he could not equal his team mate, Hare. Boal of Harvard and Reed of Cornell are likewise close to the leaders, and played consistent foot ball throughout the season. Wheeler of Brown, Burnett of Chicago and Townsend of Wesleyan also deserve special mention for reliability in the straight work of the position. Burden of Harvard was good in defensive play and strong on his feet. Randolph of Pennsylvania State was the strongest of his team, and that team was a good one. Had he been on some of the crack teams he would have made a good bid for a place with the best. Caley of Michigan was, like Hare, a guard with a double duty, for he played full-back upon occasion, and did it well. There was another man who exhibited the interchangeability of guard and full-back. Greisberg of California, full-back in '97, was moved up to guard this year, and made one of the best line men on the Coast. Mosse of Kansas is another guard with kicking ability, although Turner of Nebraska was rather the stronger on the regular position.

CENTRES

Overfield seemed to be, barring Hare, almost the only man on the Pennsylvania team who throughout the season kept up a consistent, steady advance. It is even more creditable to Overfield that he was able to perform such excellent



OVERFIELD,
University of Pennsylvania.

centre work from the fact that physically he is not heavy enough to be on an equality with the men he is likely to face. It was necessary, therefore, for him to make up with skill what he lacked in pounds. This he did, playing a hard, vigorous and thoroughly scientific centre throughout the season. And, with the exception of the last few minutes of the Cornell game, lasting through his games in spite of the handicap. He is one of the speediest centres we have ever had, and, under usual conditions, accurate and always careful. Flanked by two big guards, who can with their weight help him out; he plays an ideal game. His tackling is first-class and his getting down the field under kicks remarkable, when one considers his position and the way in which most centres stand still after snapping the ball and let the rest of the line men do the running. My own feeling has always been that men of the type of Overfield and Lewis, the old Harvard centre, might be fully as effective if played at tackle. However, although Harvard hammered Boal and Reid straight into Overfield when he was being practically held down in close quarters by big Jaffray, the gains were so modest that, after battering out some twenty yards or so, they changed. That showed Overfield's calibre, and he has always demonstrated his exceptional activity.

Cunningham of Michigan deserves mention in this connection, and the game he put up against Cavanaugh showed that he is to be classed among the good ones of this year. He is strong and active, never lets up, and keeps his man on the go from the very start. Cavanaugh of Chicago gave Overfield plenty of work, and while perhaps not as quick on his feet, certainly exhibited a remarkable ability in checking plays in his vicinity, and, added to this, got the ball back with the greatest accuracy of any centre of the year, save possibly Jaffray. The latter, during the two half times that he played in big matches—namely, the Pennsylvania and Yale games—exhibited form of the highest class, and had he played out both games, displaying the same ability, would have displaced Overfield. There is no line man today who could so exasperatingly occupy space and prevent the opposing centre and one guard oftentimes from getting into the play as could this tall and strong product of Cambridge. Burnett, Jaffray's understudy, was quick and strong, but we shall have a chance to see him develop further, and Daly did not seem to handle his snapping as



FOLWELL,
University of Pennsylvania.

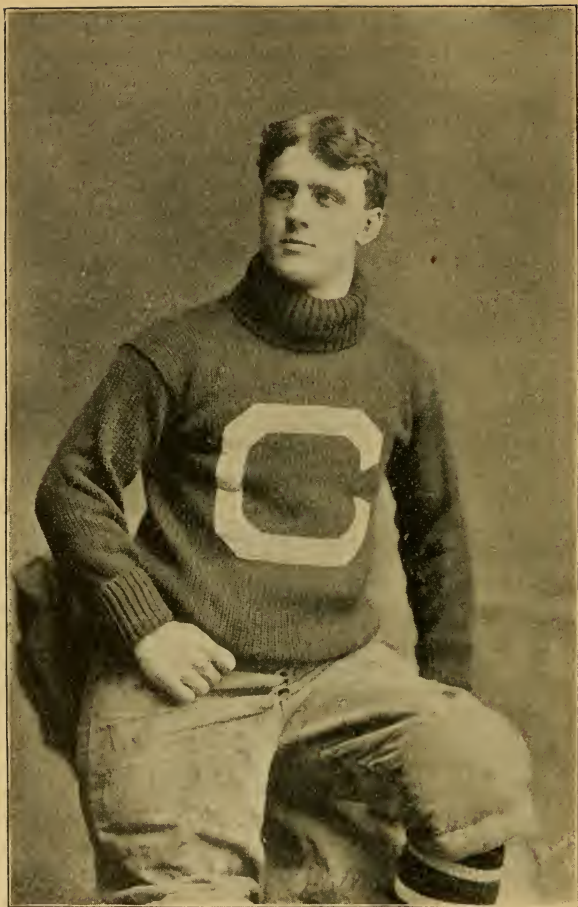
easily as he did Jaffray's. Booth of Princeton was a safe player, and Yale could find no way through the middle of Princeton's line, for with Edwards and Crowdis the trio was absolutely impregnable,

QUARTERS Daly has earned the right to be classed as one of the best quarters who has ever passed a ball. He has all the requisites that go to make up the man for such a position. He is steady, he drives his men well, he tosses an easy ball to handle, and he thinks of every play. Besides this, his tackling—note two particular instances, that of McCracken in the Pennsylvania game and that of Ely in the Yale game—is certain and deadly. Finally, he can handle the ball when it is kicked by the opponents, can run it in or can punt it a long, hard drive down the field when it is necessary to return it. All in all, the man who would try to improve upon Daly as a quarter-back would either not know Daly or else be ignorant of the requirements of the place.

In quarter-backs, after Daly of Harvard, Kennedy of Chicago and Kromer of West Point deserve the place. Both were steady men, Kennedy the stronger on plays in offense and defense where weight was required, but Kromer offsetting this by his added ability to kick. Hudson of the Carlisle team continued his exceptional work as an accurate drop-kicker, and one that could be relied upon in actual contests.

Young of Cornell and Ely of Yale both exhibited under trying circumstances the qualities and the skill that might have earned them the place under different conditions, but both these men had too much to do in the way of work outside their positions on account of the weaknesses of their own team, and thus marred their showing in a measure. Smith of Union was a man who on a larger team would have made his mark. Owens of Kansas and Griffith of Iowa both did clever work, the former being especially strong in advancing the ball. Further West, Murphy of Stanford, though with a game leg, did some hard playing upon a defeated team. His run, when he caught his own high punt and redeemed his poor kick by carrying the ball some eighty yards, was enough to entitle him to mention.

HALF-BACKS Dibblee is one of those men who are naturally foot ball players. Of medium build, compact and strong he has within him that spirit which seems to be more than matter, and which acts as a steel spring within him when he starts on a run.



A. E. WHITING,
Captain Cornell University Foot Ball Team.

He is fast, a good dodger, and seldom fumbles. He is a good catcher and a fair interferer, that part of his play being especially good in assisting a single runner in a broken-up field. Mated with Daly, the two men make the safest as well as the most certain combination of players behind the line that any team has had in a long time. He has improved in following interference, and is able to make use of it in scrimmage plays, while his natural dodging and shifting for himself when once well started or in a broken field make him doubly dangerous to his opponents.

Outland showed himself one of the best general runners that ever stood behind a line. By this I particularly mean that he could either buck the line or go out around the end. Besides that, he was cool when once under headway, and had the weight and strength to throw off a man when necessary. In two important games by exceptional runs he turned the tables in Pennsylvania's favor when they were behind. And, after all, that is what we must judge by—not what a player might do, but what he did do, and in this Outland stands forth without challenge as next to and very close to Dibblee.

Herschberger was played by Chicago as a half-back, but it has come to be the fact that the three men behind the line are practically interchangeable, and a half-back must be regarded in the same light as a full-back. Warren of Harvard, after Dibblee and Outland, supposing that Herschberger on account of his kicking is classed as a full-back, would be called a close second, although Richardson of Brown, Raymond of Wesleyan, Benedict of Nebraska, McLean and Widman of Michigan, and, when in shape, Reiter of Princeton all push him closely. Whiting of Cornell, had it not been for his injury, which for a time incapacitated him, and which certainly detracted very materially from his ability in the latter half of the season, would have pushed Outland hard, and would have been ranked very close to Dibblee. Croelius of Dartmouth put up a strong game. Durston of Yale as a line-bucker pure and simple was the strongest of the entire lot, but his more natural position was that of tackle, and he has not the speed for circling runs, which must be regarded as part of the equipment of a half-back today. Waldron of West Point is likewise a strong line-plunger, and Dudley of Yale, upon the one or two occasions when he was in condition, showed some of his old-time form.



WM. MCKEEVER,
Captain Cornell University Foot Ball Team, 1897.

Townshend of Yale was light, but very promising until he hurt his knee. Gordon of Buffalo, Wilcox of Syracuse and Folger of Hobart are all men who would be noticed if they had powerful line men in front of them. Both the captains of the Pacific Coast teams were good half-backs, Fisher at Stanford a sturdy line-bucker, but Hall at Berkeley the better ground-gainer.

Herschberger of Chicago, in his performance against

FULL-BACKS Pennsylvania, exhibited the best all-around kicking of the season, punting, place-kicking and drop-kicking with equal accuracy and facility. Barring O'Dea of Wisconsin, he is the longest kicker, so far as public form is concerned, of the year. To say that O'Dea can outdistance him is a statement that will make those in the East open their eyes, but it is nevertheless a fact. But in running and other points of a position behind the line, Herschberger is conceded to be the better man; in fact, it ought to be enough praise for one man to be able to outpunt such a kicker as Herschberger. The tackling of the latter in the Pennsylvania match was not quite up to the standard, but the work he had to do, coming as it did principally in the second half, and when his line was letting men come through more than they should, was sufficiently trying to stand as a fair measure of excuse. With Palmer and Hallowell to cover his kicks and prevent running back, he could let out another link, and the team that had to meet his kicking game would needs make the most of themselves to equal the gains. With the demonstration given the kicking game this season all players will realize what it means to a team to have a kicker who can be relied upon to send the ball high enough for his ends, and yet cover over fifty-five yards with accuracy and consistency. This, with the ends named, would mean the certain encroachment of ten to fifteen yards on every interchange with the forty or forty-five yard punter, and, other things being equal, the final victory. Or, to turn it another way, Herschberger has demonstrated in actual contest with first-class teams, notably in the match with Pennsylvania, and under trying conditions, that it is not safe to give him a kick from a fair catch anywhere from forty-five to fifty-five yards of the opponent's goal. Owing to his superiority in punting, it must devolve upon the opponents to kick out, and there are very few backs who can send the ball beyond the



REED,
Cornell.

middle of the field, and certainly not if kicking against the wind.

Of the men who occupied the position of full-back, O'Dea, with his tremendous punting power, would be a factor on any team. Reid of Harvard, Romeyn of West Point and Wheeler of Princeton showed the most general and even consistency of work. But Haughton did most of Reid's kicking and Wheeler was not in shape to play until nearly the end of Princeton's season. McBride, erratic in his punts, was an exceptional man on interference and defensive play. Slaker of Chicago, Bray of Lafayette, Irvin of Nebraska, Cure of Pennsylvania State and Perry of Northwestern, all showed good qualities.

ALL-AMERICA TEAMS FROM 1889 TO 1898

1889

Cumnock, Harvard.
Cowan, Princeton.
Cranston, Harvard.
George, Princeton.
Heffelfinger, Yale.
Gill, Yale.
Stagg, Yale.
Poe, Princeton.
Lee, Harvard.
Channing, Princeton.
Ames, Princeton.

1890

Hallowell, Harvard.
Newell, Harvard.
Riggs, Princeton.
Cranston, Harvard.
Heffelfinger, Yale.
Rhodes, Yale.
Warren, Princeton.
Dean, Harvard.
Corbett, Harvard.
McClung, Yale.
Homans, Princeton.

1891

Hinkey, Yale.
Winter, Yale.
Heffelfinger, Yale.
Adams, Pennsylvania.
Riggs, Princeton.
Newell, Harvard.
Hartwell, Yale.
King, Princeton.
Lake, Harvard.
McClung, Yale.
Homans, Princeton.

1892

Hinkey, Yale.
Wallis, Yale.
Waters, Harvard.
Lewis, Harvard.
Wheeler, Princeton.
Newell, Harvard.
Hallowell, Harvard.
McCormick, Yale.
Brewer, Harvard.
King, Princeton.
Thayer, Pennsylvania.



STARBUCK,
Cornell.

1893

Hinkey, Yale.
 Lea, Princeton.
 Wheeler, Princeton.
 Lewis, Harvard.
 Hickok, Yale.
 Newell, Harvard.
 Trenchard, Princeton.
 King, Princeton.
 Brewer, Harvard.
 Morse, Princeton.
 Butterworth, Yale.

1895

Cabot, Harvard,
 Lea, Princeton.
 Wharton, Pennsylvania.
 Bull, Pennsylvania.
 Riggs, Princeton.
 Murphy, Yale.
 Gelbert, Pennsylvania.
 Wyckoff, Cornell.
 Thorne, Yale.
 Brewer, Harvard.
 Brooke, Pennsylvania.

1897

Cochran, Princeton.
 Chamberlin, Yale.
 Hare, Pennsylvania.
 Doucette, Harvard.
 Brown, Yale.
 Outland, Pennsylvania.
 Hall, Yale.
 De Saulles, Yale.
 Dibblee, Harvard.
 Kelly, Princeton.
 Minds, Pennsylvania.

1894

Hinkey, Yale.
 Waters, Harvard.
 Wheeler, Princeton.
 Stillman, Yale.
 Hickok, Yale.
 Lea, Princeton.
 Gelbert, Pennsylvania.
 Adee, Yale.
 Knipe, Pennsylvania.
 Brooke, Pennsylvania.
 Butterworth, Yale.

1896

Cabot, Harvard.
 Church, Princeton.
 Wharton, Pennsylvania.
 Gailey, Princeton.
 Woodruff, Pennsylvania.
 Murphy, Yale.
 Gelbert, Pennsylvania.
 Fincke, Yale.
 Wrightington, Harvard.
 Kelly, Princeton.
 Baird, Princeton.

1898

Palmer, Princeton.
 Hillebrand, Princeton.
 Brown, Yale.
 Overfield, Pennsylvania.
 Hare, Pennsylvania.
 Chamberlin, Yale.
 Hallowell, Harvard.
 Daly, Harvard.
 Dibblee, Harvard.
 Outland, Pennsylvania.
 Herschberger, Chicago.



C. B. HERSCHBERGER
University of Chicago.

SPECIAL MATCHES AND THEIR RESULTS



HARVARD—YALE

The Harvard-Yale game of 1898 was remarkable especially for the wretched conditions prevailing, which, however, improved toward the end of the game, and for the exceptional play of the Harvard team. It had been raining all morning and the Harvard freshmen had defeated the Yale freshmen by a close score the last few minutes of the game in a perfect downpour. The weather did not prevent the crowd from attending the afternoon game, however, which began with the rain lessening, but the field quite wet. The soil, however, was quite sandy, and it did not seem to be slippery or interfere with the players materially. Harvard, for the first time since 1890, triumphed over their old rivals, winning by a score of 17 to 0.

At no time during the game was Harvard's goal seriously menaced, save, perhaps, towards the very end when Yale forced the ball near enough for her captain, Chamberlin, to try a drop-kick at goal. The trial was a failure, however, and time was called shortly after.

PRINCETON—YALE

The Princeton-Yale game was played at Princeton on a beautiful day, and while the attendance was less than half of that which witnessed the game in New York, it was a very representative assembly.

The game was remarkable for the amount of fumbling shown especially by the Yale side, the only score being the result of a fumble by Yale when within a short distance of Princeton's goal. Poe, the Princeton end, seized the ball, and running the length of the field for the only touchdown of the game. The touchdown was directly between the posts, and was easily converted into a goal.



W. S. KENNEDY,
Captain University of Chicago, 1898.

Although Yale carried the ball at times as much as 60 yards without losing it, disastrous fumbblings took away their advantage at most inopportune moments for them, and they left the ground defeated.

HARVARD—PENNSYLVANIA

The Harvard-Pennsylvania game was played at Cambridge on November 5, under satisfactory weather conditions, although the day was not a bright one. The general supposition before the game was that the match would be a very close one, with the odds perhaps in favor of Pennsylvania, on account of their former prestige and the strength of the centre of the line. Harvard, however, led from the very start. Pennsylvania's back fumbled a kick off and then endeavored to get a return, but a Harvard rusher came down the field, finally falling on the ball behind Pennsylvania's goal. The only other score of the game was made by a place-kick from a fair catch in the second half. During the latter part of the game Harvard showed herself too strong for Pennsylvania, forcing them down, especially owing to the excellent kicking of Haughton and the inferior handling of punts by the Pennsylvania backs. At the very last moment Harvard had the ball within a few feet of Pennsylvania's goal line, and the call of time was the only thing that prevented further score by the Cambridge men.

PENNSYLVANIA—CORNELL

The most remarkable game of the year was played on November 24, in Philadelphia, in a blinding snow storm mingled with rain, with the atmosphere so low that both players and spectators went through a period of severe physical suffering. As a matter of fact, the exposure was so great that in the second half of the match some of the players had almost to be driven on to the field. Pennsylvania profited very much by change of clothing at intermission, and came out in dry suits. For a time it looked as if Cornell would certainly win the match. The handling of kicks by Young, and his punting, was far better than that of the Pennsylvania backs, and Hare, who attempted to do the kicking for Pennsylvania, was so lame that it seemed cruelty to ask him to do the work. Toward the latter part of the second half Pennsylvania seemed to exhibit the better condition, and by a series

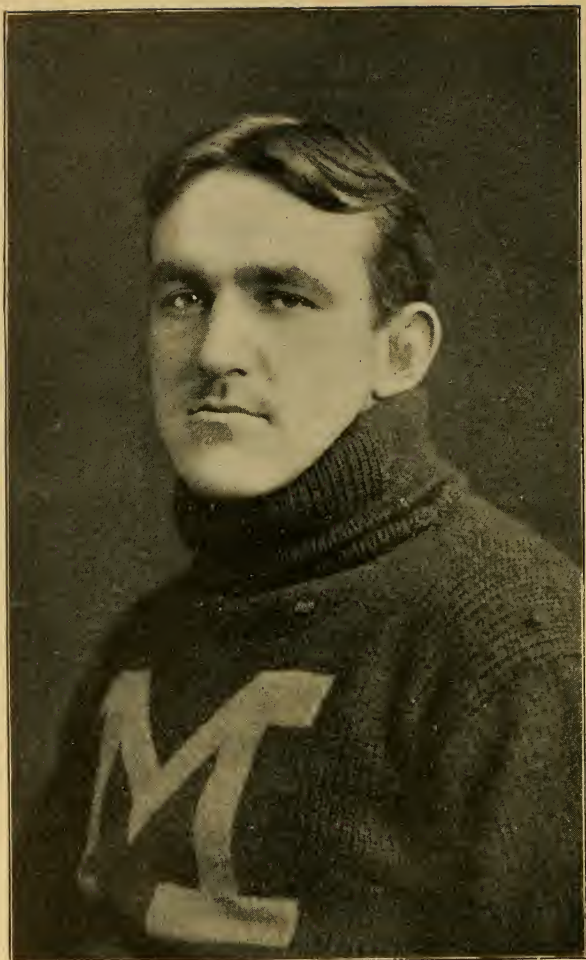


PHOTO BY RENTSCHLER.

A. G. STECKLE.
University of Michigan.

of desperate rushes succeeded in winning the game by a score of 12 to 6. Foot ball has been played on colder days, and when the ground was frozen, but never in the entire course of its history in this country has it been played under such trying conditions as beset the players on that day.

PRINCETON—CORNELL

Princeton met Cornell on October 22, and in a game which was rather crude on both sides. Princeton finally won by the steady line bucking of her halves, aided by the fast work of her ends. The score was 6 to 0, and although Cornell exhibited at times considerable brilliancy, her general play was not strong enough to make her a match for Princeton.

YALE—WEST POINT

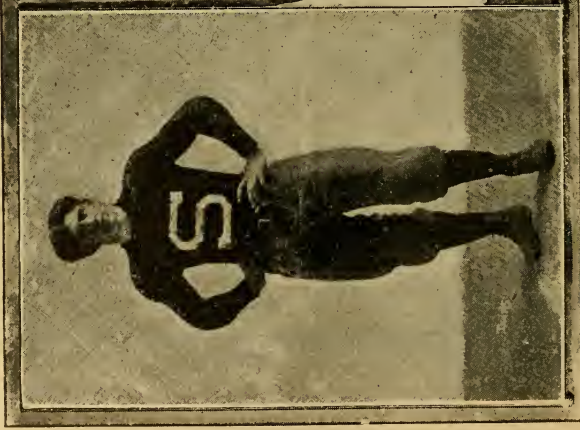
West Point played Yale on October 29. The play was rather unsteady on both sides, and West Point put up a stronger game than the final score would indicate. Yale was at times weak in handling the ball, but finally won by a score of 10 to 0.

PRINCETON—WEST POINT

Princeton played West Point on November 5, and the game was a most exciting one. The West Point team held together and went in with more abandon perhaps than in the earlier games of the season. The final score was West Point, 5; Princeton, 5; the former kicking a goal from the field.

HARVARD—WEST POINT

Harvard played West Point on October 15, early in the season, but even at that time Harvard gave indication of far greater strength than in previous years. Her play did not indicate her full power except in the score, for her interference, while strong, was irregular, but the steadiness and unyieldingness of her rush line made it impossible for West Point to get through and break up the interference, and hence Harvard progressed steadily, and in the end won by a score of 28 to 0. The former games of West Point and Harvard in the early part of the season, at dates similar to this, had been much closer.



FISHER,
Captain Stanford University Foot Ball Team.



HALL,
Captain California University Foot Ball Team

PENNSYLVANIA—CHICAGO

This was a most interesting comparison of Eastern and Middle Western foot ball. Chicago was the more versatile and tricky and possessed in Herschberger by far the most able kicker seen in the last two years, but Pennsylvania won out through better staying qualities.

STANFORD—UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The University of California overwhelmingly defeated Stanford, thus reversing the order that has been for several seasons established.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY vs. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

14.....	1891.....	10
10.....	1892.....	10
6.....	1893.....	6
6.....	1894.....	0
6.....	1895.....	6
20.....	1896.....	0
28.....	1897.....	0
0.....	1898.....	22

NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION

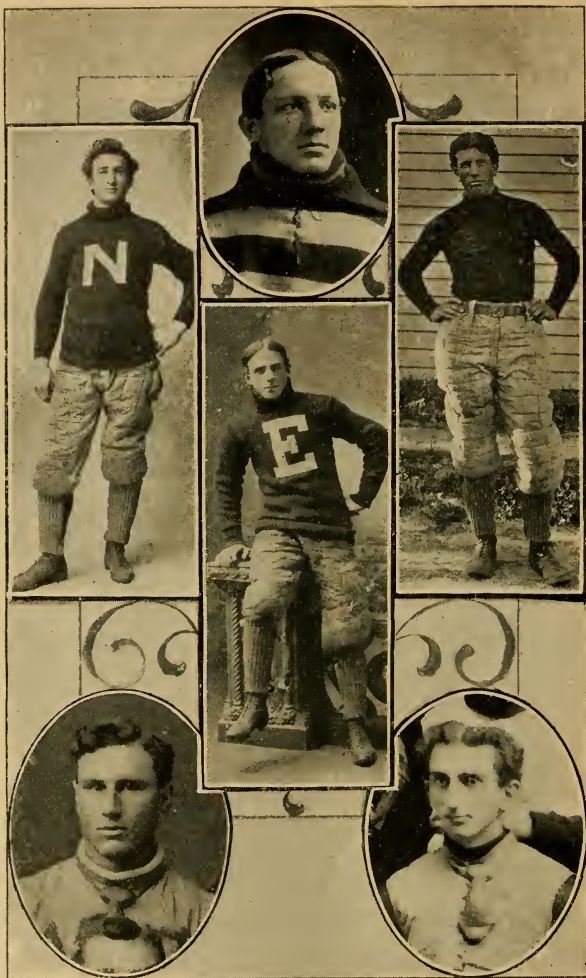
The Championship of 1898 was won by Dartmouth. The Dartmouth—Williams game was the most interesting of the year, and resulted in a score of 10 to 6 in favor of Dartmouth. Heavy rushing characterized the victory of the New Hampshire men.

BROWN—DARTMOUTH

The long discussed match between Brown and Dartmouth was played on November 21, and although Dartmouth had no difficulty in winning the championship in her association, she was unable to cope with Brown and was defeated by a score of 12 to 0.

MICHIGAN—CHICAGO

The University of Michigan and Chicago University played an exceedingly exciting match on Thanksgiving day, and Michigan succeeded in defeating Chicago by a margin of one point, the score being 12 to 11.



C. W. DONOHUE,
Greensburg (Pa.) A. A.

R. BENEDICT,
University of Nebraska.

C. E. WILLIAMS,
Capt. University of Nebraska.

A. M. WADSWORTH,
Capt. Englewood (Ill.) High School.

J. A. KNIGHT,
Capt. Gem City (Quincy Ill.) B. C.

T. F. MANNS,
Capt. North Dakota Agricultural Col.

NORTH CAROLINA—VIRGINIA

On November 24, the University of North Carolina defeated the University of Virginia by a score of 6 to 2 in a hard fought game.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.—ORANGE A. C.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Orange Athletic Club played a match on Election day on Orange Oval, neither side being able to score. On November 19, the same teams met again on Orange Oval and the Knickerbocker Club won by a score of 12 to 0.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.—CHICAGO A. C.

The Chicago Athletic Club and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club played on Berkeley Oval on November 3, the Knickerbockers winning by a score of 11 to 10.

LAFAYETTE—LEHIGH

Lafayette defeated Lehigh in the final match of November 24, by a score of 11 to 5.

HARVARD FRESHMEN—PENNSYLVANIA FRESHMEN

The Harvard Freshmen defeated the University of Pennsylvania Freshmen on November 5, by a score of 33 to 5.

HARVARD FRESHMEN—YALE FRESHMEN

The Harvard Freshmen defeated the Yale Freshmen on November 19, by a score of 6 to 0.

ANDOVER—EXETER

Exeter and Andover played their final match on November 12. Neither side was able to score, and the result was a tie.

NEW YORK INTERSCHOLASTIC

The Championship of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association was won by Trinity School.

LONG ISLAND SCHOOL LEAGUE

The Championship of the Long Island Athletic League was won by St. Patrick's Garden City School.



COMPANY C (BRADFORD, PA.) FOOT BALL TEAM.

THE ART OF KICKING FOOT BALL

BY PATRICK J. O'DEA, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.



IT is only within the last few years that the art of kicking the foot ball has become such an important factor in American foot ball. It has been demonstrated lately, both in the East and West, what an advantage a team possesses in having a good kicker. The aim of every team must now be the development of a kicker in order to keep pace with the kicking game which is now an established fact.

Many people have a mistaken idea that a great amount of strength is required to kick successfully. This is not so; anyone who will take the trouble to practice carefully can become quite proficient.

Two points to be carefully studied are the position of the hands and feet. In kicking a punt the ball is held just in front of the kicker as low down as possible with the lace portion on top. The ends should point to and from the kicker. The end nearest the kicker should be slightly higher than the end furthest away. The ball should be held with the hands on each side about centre. The kicker should stand with the right foot about a foot in advance of the left foot if he is a right foot kicker, if he uses the left foot in kicking, the positions will be reversed. When ready to kick the kicker takes one step forward with the left foot, then allows the ball to drop naturally from the hands (do not throw it). The right foot is then brought forward with a swing from its position, so that the ball will be struck



KNICKERBOCKER ATHLETIC CLUB FOOT BALL TEAM.

Sherman	Ludlow	Miller	Cornell	Cornish	Bowden	Reeder	Frawley
Waters	Kindgen	Blunt	Schaeffer	Hughes (Capt.)	Valentine	Handley	
	Beers		Neidlinger			Larendon	

by the instep. This will effect a straight punt. The beginner should get this down well before trying to get a twist on his kicks. It is advisable when kicking to get some object to kick towards, this will aid him considerably in obtaining control of the ball.

In trying for a curve the ball should be dropped slightly on the left of the instep if a curve to the right is desired, and vice-versa for a curve to the left. (For a left-footed person the reverse will be the case.)

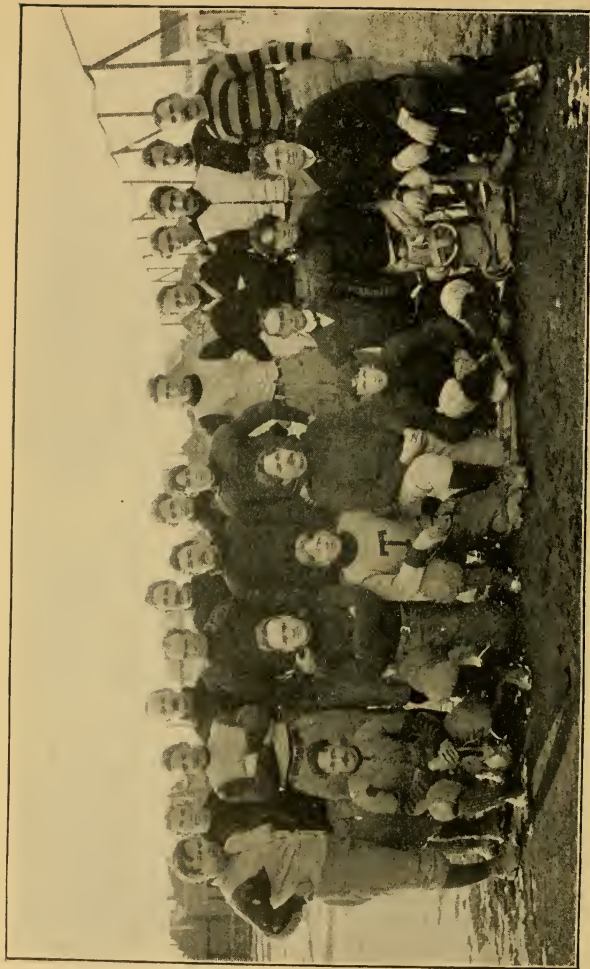
In kicking a punt from behind the line care must be taken not to out-kick the ends. To avoid this, distance must be sacrificed for height. The kicker must practice with the ends running down the field, so that his ends will be alongside their opponent when he is attempting to catch the ball.

It may be urged by many that the step forward brings the kicker one yard nearer the line; that is so, but he must allow for that by getting further back to receive the ball. The object of the step forward is to get a full swing at the ball, thereby getting the full weight of the body into the kick.

In a drop-kick the position of the feet is the same as for a punt. The ball, however, is held differently. It is held with one end pointing to the ground and the other to the kicker's head. The laced portion is on the side opposite the kicker. The ball is held on the upper portion between the centre and top end, with a hand on either side, the top end being inclined slightly towards the body.

The kicker takes a step forward with the left foot and allows the ball to drop from his hands, striking it with the toe of his kicking foot immediately it touches the ground; great care must be exercised so as to avoid throwing the ball to the ground, it must be let fall naturally, otherwise it will come away from the ground so quickly that it will be kicked with the instep instead of the toe, which will take considerable distance from the kick.

In receiving the ball from the centre rush, the kicker should stand from 10 to 12 yards back of the line. This will give him ample time to turn the ball into its proper position, which can be done while the kicker is taking a step forward. The ball should be passed from the centre about the height of the kicker's waist. Never let the pass be so low that the kicker has to stoop or step forward to receive it. A

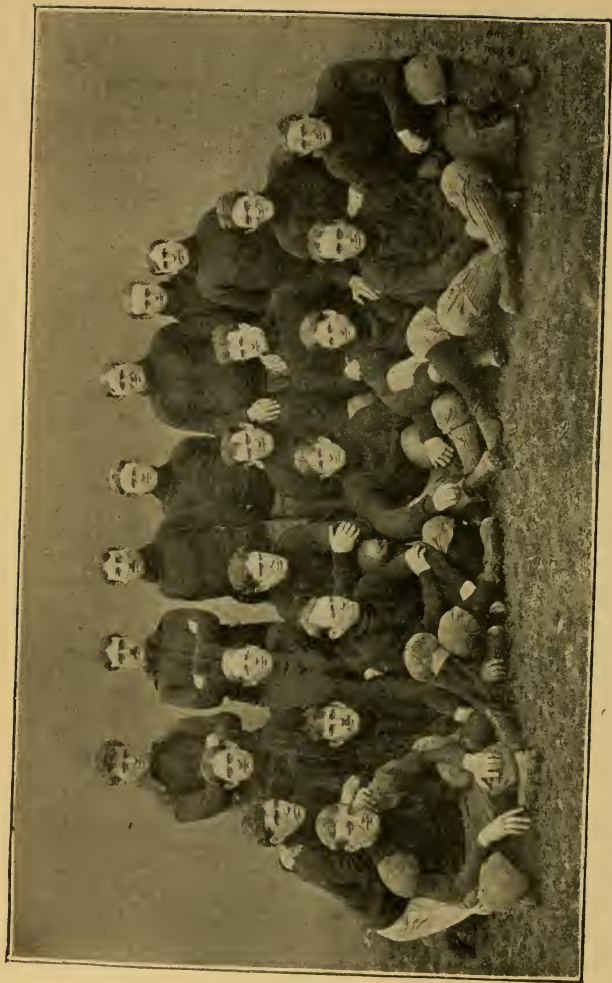


DENVER ATHLETIC CLUB.

Doucette	Mills	Suess	Schroter	King	Moore	Field (Capt.)	Roller	Blackborn
Pfouts	Smith	Snyder	Davies	Clay	Johnson	Reynolds (Mgr.)	Davis	Balfe
		Parker	Hayden	Preada		Lemon	Gallagher	

low pass is fatal. The kicker must stoop to receive it and has then to straighten up before he can kick successfully, and is therefore in danger of having his kick blocked. If, however, a low pass does occur, as it will, it is a wiser plan for the kicker to take a step to the side instead of forward and kick the ball sideways over the line instead of from facing the line. It is well to practice kicking from a position, receiving the ball in the correct position, then turn one's side to the line and kick across the line. This will save many kicks from being blocked. In practice, never continue kicking after one's leg becomes tired.





DUQUESNE COUNTRY AND ATHLETIC CLUB FOOT BALL TEAM.

Wagenhurst	Ransome	Lawler	McNeil
Young Randolph	Eagye	Gammons	Keifer
Mason	Brown	Windstein	Becker
Church	Jennings	Jackson (Capt.)	Williams
			Farrar
			Okeson
			Gelbert

RECORDS OF TEAMS



AMHERST.

Amherst, 0; Yale, 34.	Amherst, 0; Wesleyan, 28.
" 2; Harvard, 53.	" 10; Technology, 6.
" 0; Wesleyan, 33.	" 6; Dartmouth, 64.
" 12; Trinity, 0.	" 16; Williams, 6.

ANNAPOLIS.

Annapolis, 11; Bucknell, 0.	Annapolis, 52; Columbian, 5.
" 0; Princeton, 30.	" 6; Lehigh, 6.
" 16; Pennsylvania State, 11.	" 6; Virginia, 0.
" 18; Lafayette, 0.	" 21; Virginia Institute, 5.

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

Nov. 5—A. P. I., 29; Ga. S. of T., 4.	* Nov. 24—A. P. I., 18; Univ. of Ga., 0.
Nov. 14—A. P. I., 0; U. of N. C., 24.	* Forfeited. Real score 18 to 17.

BROWN.

Brown, 19; Holy Cross, 0.	Brown, 0; Princeton, 23.
" 26; Tufts, 6.	" 16; Newtowne, 5.
" 0; Pennsylvania, 18.	" 6; Harvard, 17.
" 41; Colby, 0.	" 12; Dartmouth, 0.
" 6; Yale, 22.	

BELOIT.

Beloit, 21; Whitewater Normal, 0.	Beloit, 0; Wisconsin, 17.
" 12; Whitewater Normal, 0.	" 18; Rush Medical, 0.
" 11; Northwestern, 17.	" 0; Dixon, 0.
" 0; Chicago, 21.	" 0; Michigan, 22.

BIRMINGHAM A. C.

Msr. 3—B. A. C., 18; Nashville, 7.	Mar. 17—B. A. C., 6; Nashville, 8.
Mar. 10—" 12; Chattanooga, 14.	Mar. 24—" 13; Chattanooga, 7.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Oct. 15—B. M. I., 23; Rutgers Prep., 0.	Nov. 5—B. M. I., 12; Ronda, 5.
Oct. 22—" 11; St. Luke's, 0.	Nov. 19—" 0; St. Luke's, 0.
Oct. 29—" 5; Peddie Inst. 5.	

BUCKNELL.

Sept. 24—Bucknell, 6; Wyoming, 0.	Nov. 5—Bucknell, 0; State, 16.
Oct. 1—" 0; Bradford, 0.	Nov. 8—" 6; M. A. C., 5.
Oct. 8—" 0; Navies, 11.	Nov. 12—" 11; F. & M., 11.
Oct. 15—" 6; U. of Md., 0.	Nov. 19—" 0; Lafayette, 6.
Oct. 22—" 34; Swarthmore, 18.	Nov. 24—" 5; Buffalo, 36.
Oct. 29—" 0; Lehigh, 0.	

BUTTE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Sept. 16—Butte B. C., 6; Butte, 6.	Nov. 24—Butte B. C., 5; Helena, 0.
Oct. 29—“ 5; Anaconda, 20.	

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Carlisle, 43; Bloomsburg, 0.	Carlisle, 5; Harvard, 11.
“ 48; Susquehanna, 0.	“ 46; Dickinson, 0.
“ 6; Cornell, 23.	“ 5; Pennsylvania, 35.
“ 17; Williams, 6.	“ 11; Illinois, 0.
“ 5; Yale, 18.	“ 40; Harrisburg, 0.

CASE SCHOOL.

Oct. 15—Case, 16; Kenyon, 0.	Nov. 5—Case, 23; Ohio State, 5.
Oct. 19—“ 6; Michigan, 22.	Nov. 12—“ 0; Oberlin, 33.
Oct. 22—“ 0; Syracuse, 10.	Nov. 24—“ 0; W. R. U., 29.

CENTRALS, DAYTON, OHIO.

Centrals, 6; Troy High School, 0.	Centrals, 28; Troy High School, 0.
“ 11; Miami University.	“ 43; Miami Military Inst., 6.
“ 21; Miami Military Inst., 0.	

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Oct. 5—C. H. S., 26; Bolton A. C., 0.	Nov. 5—C. H. S., 0; Hudson Ac., 22.
Oct. 15—“ 6; Baldwin Univ., 16.	Nov. 12—“ 18; Painesville, 0.
Oct. 22—“ 11; Bedford A. C., 0.	Nov. 19—“ 0; University S., 12.
Oct. 29—“ 17; West H. S., 0.	

CHATTANOOGA A. C.

Feb. 24—C. A. A., 6; Nashville, 12.	Mar. 24—C. A. A., 7; Birmingham, 13.
Mar. 10—“ 14; Birmingham, 12.	Apr. 8—“ 10; Nashville, 12.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 1—C. A. A., 10; Manual T., 0.	Nov. 2—C. A. A., 10; K. A. C., 11.
Oct. 8—“ 79; St. Charles, 0.	Nov. 5—“ 0; Yale, 10.
Oct. 10—“ 11; Com'l A. C., 10.	Nov. 12—“ 5; All Star, 5.
Oct. 22—“ 0; Harvard, 32.	Nov. 24—“ 18; Dartmouth, 5.
Oct. 29—“ 8; Newtowne, 0.	

CLINTON LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

Oct. 6—C. L. I., 0; Canajoharie, 0.	Oct. 24—C. L. I., 28; Fairfield M. A., 0.
Oct. 15—“ 0; Utica Free Ac., 16.	Nov. 5—“ 17; Ilion High S., 0.
Oct. 19—“ 6; Canajoharie, 0.	Nov. 12—“ 53; Fairfield M. A., 0.
Oct. 22—“ 5; Canajoharie, 0.	Nov. 16—“ 6; Utica Free Ac., 6.

CLEMSON COLLEGE.

Oct. 8—C. C., 8; Univ. of Ga., 20.	Nov. 17—C. C., 24; S. C. College, 0.
Oct. 20—C. C., 55; Bingham School, 0.	Nov. 24—C. C., 23; Ga. S. of T., 0.

COMMERCIAL A. C., SOUTH BEND, IND.

Oct. 1—C. A. C., 15; Detroit A. C., 0.	Nov. 8—C. A. C., 23; Indianapolis, 5.
Oct. 6—“ 55; Bennett Col., 6.	Nov. 15—“ 24; White Pigeon, 0.
Oct. 10—“ 15; Chicago A. A., 11.	Nov. 24—“ 0; Phy. & Surg., 0.
Oct. 29—“ 0; Indianapolis, 0.	

COMPANY "C," SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, N. G. PENNA.

Sept. 25—Co. "C," 34; Kane, 0.	Nov. 5—Co. "C," 41; Lancaster, 0.
Oct. 1— " 0; Bucknell Col., 0.	Nov. 8— " 28; Jamestown, 0.
Oct. 8— " 24; Thiel College, 6.	Nov. 12— " 0; U. of Buffalo, 28.
Oct. 15— " 0; Pittsb'g A. C., 23.	Nov. 17— " 24; Erie A. C., 0.
Oct. 22— " 0; U of Buffalo, 23.	Nov. 24— " 22; Elmira A. C., 0.
Oct. 29— " 66; Lockport, 0.	

CORNELL.

Cornell, 28; Syracuse, 0.	Cornell, 27; Buffalo, 0.
" 29; Colgate, 5.	" 0; Princeton, 6.
" 41; Hamilton, 0.	" 6; Oberlin, 0.
" 47; Trinity, 0.	" 12; Williams, 0.
" 30; Syracuse, 0.	" 47; Lafayette, 0.
" 23; Indians, 6.	" 6; Pennsylvania, 12.

CORNELL COLLEGE (IOWA).

Cornell, 0; I. S. N. S., 40.	Cornell, 6; Western College, 0.
" 6; Upper Iowa University, 12.	" 8; Coe College, 0.
" 12; Western College, 16.	" 5; Dixon Normal, 23.

CROWN POINT ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 1—C. P. A., 22; Englewood A., 0.	Nov. 5—C. P. A., 34; N. U. D. C., 5.
Oct. 15— " 26; Plymouth, 0.	Nov. 12— " 36; Indiana N. S., 0.
Oct. 22— " 16; Rensselaer, 6.	Nov. 19— " 26; C. P. H. S., 0.
Oct. 29— " 16; So. End Ath., 0.	Nov. 25— " 18; Cornell A. C., 5.

CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY.

C. M. A., 28; Plymouth A. C., 0.	C. M. A., 12; Lewis Institute, 11.
" 35; Ft. Wayne H. S., 0.	" 43; Wabash College, 0.
" 5; DePauw Univ., 5.	" 11; Hyde Park H. S., 0.
" 0, P. & S. (Chicago), 5.	

CUSHING ACADEMY.

Cushing, 22; Worcester High, 0.	Cushing, 50; Leominster High, 0.
" 43; Murdock School, 0.	" 6; Vermont Head, 5.
" 38; Murdock School, 5.	" 0; Vermont Head, 0.
" 0; St. Mark's School, 16.	" 42; Holy Cross Scrub, 0.

DARTMOUTH.

Dartmouth, 23; Exeter, 5.	Dartmouth, 64; Amherst, 5.
" 0; Harvard, 21.	" 10; Williams, 6.
" 35; Bowdoin, 6.	" 0; Brown, 12.
" 45; Univ. of Vermont, 6.	" 5; Chicago A. A., 18.
" 5; Wesleyan, 23.	" 12; Univ. of Cincinnati, 11.

DAVENPORT (IA.), HIGH SCHOOL.

Oct. 8—D. H. S., 6; Moline H. S., 0.	Nov. 12—D. H. S., 0; Cedar Rapids, 0.
Oct. 15— " 32; Geneseo H. S., 0.	Nov. 19— " 66; Muscatine H. S., 0.
Oct. 22— " 17; Iowa City H. S., 6.	Nov. 24— " 12; Grinnell H. S., 0.
Nov. 5— " 106; Muscatine H. S., 0.	

DENISON UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 1—Denison, 5; Newark, 0.	Oct. 29—Denison, 0; Kenyon, 48.
Oct. 8— " 0; Muskingum, 6.	Nov. 5— " 0; Otterbein, 16.
Oct. 15— " 0; Ohio State, 24.	

DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 7--Drake, 10; Grinnell, 12.	Oct. 29--Drake, 16; Iowa State Col., 17.
Oct. 1--" 18; State Univ. Iowa, 5.	Nov. 12--" 6; Nebraska S. U., 5.
Oct. 21--" 34; Monmouth Col., 0.	Nov. 24--" 18; Grinnell, 16.

DUQUESNE COUNTRY AND ATHLETIC CLUB.

Duquesne, 46; Maryland A. C., 0.	Duquesne, 0; Greensburgh A. C., 0.
" 45; Knickerbocker A. C., 0.	" 17; Latrobe A. C., 0.
" 16; Pittsburg College, 0.	" 11; Wash'ton & Jefferson, 0.
" 18; State College, 5.	" 27; Pittsburg A. C., 0.
" 63; Braddock, 0.	" 17; } All Stars from Western
" 68; Geneva College, 0.	} Pennsylvania, 0.
" 34; Pittsburg A. C., 0.	

EAST DES MOINES HIGH SCHOOL.

E. H. S., 0; Drake first team, 0.	E. H. S., 38; Highland Park, 0.
" 25; Highland Park College, 0.	" 6; Ames, 21.
" 17; Redfield, 6.	" 24; Fiftieth Iowa, 15
" 0; Des Moines College, 0.	" 6; W. H. S., 0.
" 16; Drake second team, 0.	" 28; Red Oak, 6.
" 12; Des Moines College, 0.	

ELMIRA ACADEMY.

Elmira Academy, 18; I. H. S., 5.	Elmira Academy, 16; Tonawanda, 11.
" 6; Waverly, 0.	" 19; Waverly, 0.
" 17; Starkey, 0.	" 6; Syracuse, 8.
" 32; E. H., 0.	

FORT SCOTT.

Ft. Scott, 6; Univ. Medical College, 5.	Ft. Scott, 6; K. C. Mo. H. S., 5.
" 17; Ottawa University, 6.	" 40; Warrensburg S. N., 0.
" 32; Kansas Normal College, 0.	" 36; Arkansas State, 6.
" 0; Ottawa University, 22.	" 28; Kansas Normal College, 0.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

Sept. 27--F. & M., 0; U. of Pa., 41.	Oct. 29--F. & M., 0; Dickinson, 22.
Oct. 1--" 5; P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., 0.	Nov. 5--" 6; Swarthmore, 11.
Oct. 8--" 0; Princeton, 58.	Nov. 12--" 11; Bucknell, 11.
Oct. 15--" 26; Gettysburg, 0.	Nov. 16--" 10; Ursinus, 10.
Oct. 25--" 6; Susquehanna U., 0.	Nov. 24--" 11; Haverford, 0.

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Oct. 8--G. C. B. C., 10; Quincy H. S., 6.	Nov. 5--G. C. B. C., 33; LaGrange, 0.
Oct. 15--" 34; LaGrange, 0.	Nov. 12--" 23; Kirksville, 11.
Oct. 22--" 52; Hannibal, 0.	Nov. 24--" 6; Kirksville, 0.
Oct. 29--" 17; Hannibal, 0.	

GEORGETOWN.

Georgetown, 5; Swarthmore, 12.	Georgetown, 12; Villanova, 0.
" 12; Gallaudet, 0.	" 0; Virginia, 12.
" 40; Col. Phy. & Sur., 0.	" 12; V. M. I., 5.
" 11; Univ. of Virginia, 0.	" 5; Gallaudet, 17.
" 36; Balt. Med. College, 0.	" 12; Columbian Univ., 5.

GEORGETOWN PREPARATORY.

Georgetown, 26; Orientals, 0.	Georgetown, 22; Westminsters, 0.
" 23; Orientals, 0.	" 30; Central H. S. Res., 6.
" 8; Little Rocks, 2.	" 37; Toronto Ath. Club, 0.
" 17; Western H. S., 0.	" 36; Duponts, 0.
" 27; Gonzaga Col. Res., 0.	" 22; Lafayette, 0.
" 47; Toronto Ath. Club, 0.	" 45; Kenesaws, 2.

GRINNELL.

Oct. 1—Grinnell, 12; W. Des Moines, 0.	Oct. 22—Grinnell, 17; Monmouth, 0.
Oct. 8— " 12; Drake Univ., 10.	Nov. 12— " 5; S. U. of Ia., 5.
Oct. 15— " 16; Univ. of Minn., 6.	Nov. 25— " 16; Drake Univ., 18.

HAMILTON.

Hamilton, 0; Cornell, 41.	Hamilton, 47; Univ. of Rochester, 0.
" 6; Colgate, 6.	" 17; Union, 10.
24; Hobart, 0.	" 5; Trinity, 18.
17; Utica Free Academy, 0.	" 5; Colgate, 0.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY.

H.-S., 18; Randolph-Macon College, 0.	H.-S., 42; Roanoke College, 5.
" 6; Richmond College, 6.	

HARVARD.

Oct. 1—Harvard, 11; Williams, 0.	Oct. 22—Harvard, 39; Chicago, 0.
Oct. 5— " 28; Bowdoin, 6.	Oct. 29— " 11; Indians, 5.
Oct. 8— " 21; Dartmouth, 0.	Nov. 5— " 10; Pennsylvania, 0.
Oct. 12— " 53; Amherst, 2.	Nov. 12— " 17; Brown, 6.
Oct. 15— " 28; West Point, 0.	Nov. 19— " 17; Yale, 0.
Oct. 19— " 22; Newtowne, 0.	

HOLY CROSS.

Holy Cross, 23; Amherst Aggies, 0.	Holy Cross, 0; Andover, 6.
" 0; Brown, 19.	" 12; Tufts, 0.
" 6; Gardner A. C., 0.	" 0; Boston College, 0.
" 0; Wesleyan, 12.	" 17; Univ. of Vermont, 5.
" 46; Worcester Poly., 6.	" 0; Boston College, 11.

HOWARD PARK.

Sept. 24—Howard, 6; White Pigeon, 0.	Nov. 6—Howard, 11; Wishawaka, 0.
Oct. 2— " 31; Mishawaka, 0.	Nov. 13— " 11; Highland, 0.
Oct. 23— " 28; Sheffield A. C., 0.	Nov. 20— " 29; Co. F, 157th R., 0.
Oct. 30— " 14; Dow agiac, 0.	Nov. 24— " 11; Howe M. A., 5.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Oct. 1—H. R. I., 41; Chatham H. S., 0.	Oct. 29—H. R. I., 62; Kingston F. C., 0.
Oct. 8— " 11; St. Stephen's, 5.	Nov. 8— " 35; Chatham H. S., 0.
Oct. 15— " 16; Chatham H. S., 0.	Nov. 12— " 27; R. M. A., 0.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.

I. S. C., 11; Univ. of Nebraska, 23.	I. S. C., 6; Univ. of Minn., 0.
" 10; Rush Medical, 0.	" 17; Drake Univ., 16.
" 6; Univ. of Kansas, 11.	

JAMESTOWN (N. Y.), HIGH SCHOOL.

J. H. S., 71; Fredonia Normal, 0.	J. H. S., 59; Bradford H. S., 0.
" 23; Thiel College, 0.	" 44; Sugar Grove Seminary, 0.
" 32; Allegheny College, 0.	" 34; Alfred University, 0.
" 37; Titusville H. S., 0.	" 22; Co. "E," 65th N. Y. V. I., 0.
" 50; Buffalo H. S., 0.	

JOHNSTOWN Y. M. C. A.

Johnstown, 69; Canajoharie, 0.	Johnstown, 2; Amsterdam, 0.
" 7; Belmont A. C., 0.	" 0; Amsterdam, 0.
" 28; Continental A. C., 0.	" 10; National A. C., 0.
" 16; Union College, 2d, 0.	

KALAMAZOO COLLEGE.

Oct. 24—Kalamazoo, 17; Olivet, 0.	Nov. 19—Kalamazoo, 24; Olivet, 5.
Nov. 5—“ 11; Albion, 0.	Nov. 28—“ 17; Mich. Agri., 0.
Nov. 12—“ 22; Albion, 0.	

KENYON COLLEGE.

Oct. 8—Kenyon, 0; Michigan, 29.	Nov. 12—Kenyon, 29; Ohio State, 6.
Oct. 15—“ 0; Case, 16.	Nov. 19—“ 6; W. R. U., 11.
Oct. 29—“ 48; Denison, 0.	Nov. 24—“ 24; Wittenberg, 0.

KISKIMENETAS SPRINGS (PA.) SCHOOL.

Kiski, 6; Eldersridge, 0.	Kiski, 11; Pittsburg H. S., 6.
“ 6; Greensburg H. S., 5.	“ 0; Pittsburg H. S., 11.
“ 17; Greensburg H. S., 0.	“ 11; Shady Side, 10.
“ 0; Shady Side, 11.	“ 0; Apollo, 17.

KNICKERBOCKER A. C.

Oct. 1—K. A. C., 40; Rutherford, 0.	Nov. 2—K. A. C., 11; Chicago, 10.
Oct. 8—“ 56; Seton Hall, 0.	Nov. 5—“ 21; Newark A. C., 7.
Oct. 15—“ 0; Duquesne, 45.	Nov. 8—“ 0; Orange A. C., 0.
Oct. 22—“ 27; Riverside, 0.	Nov. 19—“ 12; Orange A. C., 0.
Oct. 29—“ 51; Fordham Col., 0.	

KNOX COLLEGE.

Sept. 24—Knox, 0; Chicago, 22.	Oct. 29—Knox, 5; Monmouth, 0.
Oct. 1—“ 0; Univ. of Iowa, 0.	Nov. 5—“ 18; Eureka, 0.
Oct. 7—“ 6; Eureka, 0.	Nov. 12—“ 32; Bradley, 0.
Oct. 15—“ 10; Monmouth, 5.	Nov. 24—“ 18; Beloit, 0.
Oct. 18—“ 11; Streator, 0.	

LAFAYETTE.

Lafayette, 0; Wash. and Jefferson, 16.	Lafayette, 0; Annapolis, 18.
“ 0; Pennsylvania State, 5.	“ 0; Lehigh, 23.
“ 0; Princeton, 34.	“ 0; Cornell, 59.
“ 0; Pennsylvania, 40.	“ 6; Bucknell, 0.
“ 6; Dickinson, 12.	“ 11; Lehigh, 5.

LANCASTER, N. Y.

Lancaster, 6; Maslin P'k High School, 6.	Lancaster, 0; Co. "C," Bradford, 40.
“ 5; Lockport A. C., 5.	“ 0; Niagara, 6.
“ 32; Co. "E," Jamestown, 0.	“ 0; Co. "G," Tonawanda, 41.
“ 28; Dunkirk, 0.	

LEHIGH.

Lehigh, 0; Princeton, 21.	Lehigh, 23; Lafayette, 0.
“ 0; N. Y. University, 10.	“ 6; Annapolis, 6.
“ 0; Pennsylvania, 40.	“ 5; Maryland, 0.
“ 0; West Point, 18.	“ 5; Lafayette, 11.
“ 12; Rutgers, 0.	

MARIETTA COLLEGE.

Sept. 24—Marietta, 0; W. & J., 23.	Oct. 29—Marietta, 0; W. Virg., 6.
Oct. 8—“ 0; Oberlin, 6.	Nov. 5—“ 5; O. M. U., 0.
Oct. 15—“ 5; W. Virg., 6.	Nov. 19—“ 17; Musk'm, 12.
Oct. 22—“ 10; Ohio State, 0.	

NASHVILLE A. C.

Feb. 24—N. A. C., 12; Chattanooga, 6.	Mar. 17—N. A. C., 8; Birmingham, 5.
Mar. 3—“ 7; Birmingham, 18.	Apr. 8—“ 12; Chattanooga, 10.

NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

N. D. A. C., 0; West Superior, 25.	N. D. A. C., 6; N. Dakota Univ., 39.
" 24; St. Paul, 0.	

NORTH HIGH SCHOOL, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Oct. 8—North, 0; Kenyon Md. A., 16.	Nov. 5—North, 5; Eastwood A. C., 5.
Oct. 15— " 33; East High, 0.	Nov. 12— " 12; Ohio S. U. (2d), 0.
Oct. 22— " 17; Central High, 16.	Nov. 24— " 0; Chillicothe H. S., 0.
Oct. 29— " 22; Chillicothe H. S., 6.	

NORTHWESTERN MILITARY ACADEMY

Oct. 3—N. M. A., 26; Lake Forest, 0.	Oct. 31—N. M. A., 0; N. A. Evanston, 12.
Oct. 7— " 0; Lake Forest, 4.	Nov. 18— " 108; H. P. H. S., 0.
Oct. 14— " 8; Waukegan, 4.	Nov. 21— " 26; North Shore, 0.
Oct. 16— " 16; North Shore, 0.	Nov. 24— " 18; 4th Battery, 0.
Oct. 24— " 22; Kenosha Ath., 0.	

OBERLIN COLLEGE.

Oct. 1—Oberlin, 29; B'dwin-Wal'ce, 0.	Oct. 29—Oberlin, 0; Cornell, 6.
Oct. 8— " 6; Marietta, 0.	Nov. 5— " 11; West. Reserve, 0.
Oct. 15— " 48; Ohio Wesleyan, 0.	Nov. 12— " 33; Case, 0.
Oct. 22— " 5; Cincinnati, 0.	Nov. 24— " 10; Purdue, 0.

OHIO UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 1—Ohio, 0; Cincinnati, 12.	Nov. 12—Ohio, 0; O. M. U., 12.
Oct. 22— " 11; McKinley club, 5.	Nov. 15— " 0; W. Virginia, 16.

OHIO WESLEYAN.

Oct. 1—O. W. U., 6; Wittenberg, 5.	Oct. 29—O. W. U., 5; O. M. U., 11.
Oct. 15— " 0; Oberlin, 48.	Nov. 12— " 0; Cincinnati, 57.
Oct. 22— " 0; W. R. U., 29.	Nov. 24— " 0; Ohio State, 24.

OLYMPIC A. C.

Oct. 1—Olympic, 0; Univ. of Cal., 17.	Oct. 22—Olympic, 0; Stanford, 5.
Oct. 8— " 0; Stanford, 11.	Nov. 5— " 6; Stanford, 6.
Oct. 15— " 0; Univ. of Cal., 16.	Nov. 12— " 5; Univ. of Cal., 5.

OTTAWA (KAN.), UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 17—O. U., 6; Ft. Scott, 17.	Nov. 24—O. U., 12; Washburn Col., 12.
Oct. 29— " 42; K. C. Lawyers, 0.	Nov. 26— " 0; Glasco A. A., 11.
Nov. 3— " 22; Ft. Scott, 0.	Nov. 28— " 17; State Agri. Col. 0.
Nov. 16— " 6; K. C. Medics, 29.	

OTTERBEIN.

Oct. 29—Otterbein, 0; Wittenberg, 10.	Nov. 12—Otterbein, 0; McKinley, 11.
Nov. 5— " 16; Denison, 0.	Nov. 15— " 0; O. M. U., 11.

OHIO MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.

Sept. 30—O. M. U., 10; Wittenberg, 0.	Nov. 12—O. M. U., 12; Ohio Univ., 0.
Oct. 8— " 10; Ohio State, 0.	Nov. 15— " 11; Otterbein, 0.
Oct. 15— " 6; Wash. & Jeff., 0.	Nov. 19— " 11; Ohio State, 0.
Oct. 29— " 11; O. W's'l'y'n, 5.	Nov. 24— " 12; McKinley, 6.
Nov. 5— " 0; Marietta, 5.	

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 1—Ohio State, 17; Heidelberg, 0.	Nov. 5—Ohio State, 5; Case, 23.
Oct. 8— " 0; Ohio Med., 10.	Nov. 12— " 0; Kenyon, 29.
Oct. 15— " 34; Denison, 0.	Nov. 19— " 0; Ohio Med., 11.
Oct. 22— " 0; Marietta, 10.	Nov. 24— " 24; O. Wesleyan, 0.
Oct. 29— " 0; West. Res., 49.	

PANORA ATHLETICS.

Panora Athletics, 6; Ames, 0.	Panora Athletics, 29; Sioux City, 0
" 39; Iowa City, 0.	

PENNSYLVANIA STATE.

State, 47; Gettysburg, 0.	State, 0; Princeton, 5.
" 5; Lafayette, 0.	" 5; Duquesne, 18.
" 0; Pennsylvania, 40.	" 16; Bucknell, 0.
" 46; Susquehanna, 6.	" 11; Washington-Jefferson, 6.
" 11; Annapolis, 16.	" 34; Dickinson, 0.

PITTSBURG COLLEGE OF THE HOLY GHOST.

Pittsburg College, 23; Geneva, 5.	Pittsburg College, 0; Duquesne, 16.
" 0; P. A. C., 0.	" 0; Greensburg, 11.
" 0; Latrobe, 17.	" 11; Wheeling A.C., 0.

PORTLAND (ME.), ATHLETIC CLUB.

Oct. 24—P. A. C., 5; Portsmouth, 0.	Nov. 5—P. A. C., 27; Somersworth, 0.
Oct. 29— " 5; Worcester A.C., 0.	Nov. 12— " 0; Newtowne, 0.
Nov. 2— " 6; Colby Varsity, 0.	Nov. 24— " 0; Bowdoin Var., 0.

PRINCETON.

Princeton, 21; Lehigh, 0.	Princeton, 24; Maryland A. C., 0.
" 43; Stevens, 0.	" 5; Pennsylvania State, 0.
" 58; Franklin and Marshall, 0.	" 23; Brown, 0.
" 34; Lafayette, 0.	" 12; Virginia, 0.
" 30; Annapolis, 0.	" 5; West Point, 5.
" 6; Cornell, 0.	" 6; Yale, 0.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 8—Purdue, 0; Alumni, 6.	Nov. 5—Purdue, 0; Chicago, 17.
Oct. 18— " 5; Haskell Indians, 0.	Nov. 12— " 14; Indian Univ., 0.
Oct. 22— " 16; Haskell Indians, 0.	Nov. 24— " 0; Oberlin, 10.

REYNOLDS BUSINESS SCHOOL, AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Oct. 1—R. B. S., 5; Albany H. S., 0.	Oct. 29—R. B. S., 11; Union Col. 2d, 0.
Oct. 8— " 12; Canajoharie, 5.	Nov. 8— " 6; Union Col. 2d, 0.
Oct. 15— " 11; Schenectady, 0.	Nov. 12— " 5; Johnstown, 2.
Oct. 22— " 0; Cohoes Conti., 0.	Nov. 18— " 0; Johnstown, 0.

RICHMOND COLLEGE.

R. C., 15; Randolph-Macon, 0.	R. C., 11; Washington & Lee Univ., 0.
" 6; Hampden-Sidney, 6.	" 15; William & Mary, 0.
" 0; V. M. I., 16.	" 0; Newport News, 11.
" 0; Washington & Lee Univ., 6.	

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY.

Sept. 28—Rutgers, 0; Lehigh, 12.	Oct. 29—Rutgers, 0; Union, 17.
Oct. 8— " 0; Swarthmore, 6.	Nov. 5— " 0; Stevens, 5.
Oct. 15— " 11; N. Y. Univ., 5.	Nov. 12— " 0; Wesleyan, 59.
Oct. 22— " 0; Haverford, 0.	

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLORADO.

Oct. 8—S. of M., 41; E. Denver H.S., 0.	Nov. 8—S. of M., 33; Denver Univ., 0.
Oct. 15— " 29; Wyoming U., 0.	Nov. 12— " 12; Colo. State U., 0.
Oct. 22— " 59; Littleton A. C., 0.	Nov. 19— " 12; Denver W. C., 0.
Oct. 29— " 5; Denver A. C., 2.	Nov. 25— " 6; Colorado Coll., 2.
Nov. 5— " 50; Wyoming U., 0.	

SETON HALL COLLEGE.

Oct. 1—Seton, 18; Nutley A. C., 0.	Oct. 27—Seton, 12; Alumni, 0.
Oct. 8— “ 0; Knickerbocker, 51.	Nov. 1— “ 0; St. John's Col., 0.
Oct. 22— “ 34; Crescent F. C., 0.	Nov. 12— “ 12; N. J. State S., 10.

SIMPSON COLLEGE.

Simpson, 28; Highland Park, 0.	Simpson, 24; Knoxville A. C., 0.
“ 83; Highland Park, 0.	“ 0; State Univ. of Iowa, 12.
“ 0; Penn College, 5.	“ 0; Penn College, 32.

STANFORD.

Sept. 30—Stanford, 21; 1st Wash. Vol., 0.	Nov. 5—Stanford, 6; Olympic, 6.
Oct. 8— “ 11; Olympic, 0.	Nov. 25— “ 0; Univ. of Cal., 22.
Oct. 22— “ 5; Olympic, 0.	

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA.

Oct. 1—S. U. I., 0; Knox, 0.	Oct. 29—S. U. I., 23; Upper Ia. Uni., 5.
Oct. 8— “ 0; Chicago Univ., 39.	Nov. 5— “ 5; State Nor. Ia., 11.
Oct. 12— “ 10; Alumni, 0.	Nov. 12— “ 5; Grinnell Col., 5.
Oct. 15— “ 5; Drake Univ., 18.	Nov. 19— “ 12; Simpson Col., 0.
Oct. 22— “ 11; Rush Med. Sch., 15.	Nov. 24— “ 6; Nebraska Uni., 5.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

Oct. 8—U. of C., 41; N. D. H. S., 0.	Nov. 8—U. of C., 29; D. W. C., 0.
“ “ 42; E. D. H. S., 0.	Nov. 12— “ 0; S. S. M., 12.
“ “ 0; Col. Coll., 22.	Nov. 17— “ 10; U. of Neb., 23.
“ “ 5; D. A. C., 11.	Nov. 24— “ 23; D. A. C., 5.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

—St. John's, 21; Phy. & Sur., 0.	Oct. 29—St. John's, 5; Gallaudet, 6.
— “ 0; Delaware., 0.	Nov. 12— “ 6; Md. Agri. Col., 0.
— “ 0; Haverford, 52.	Nov. 12— “ 21; Balt. Md. Col., 2.
— “ 11; Western, Md., 6.	Nov. 19— “ 6; Johns Hopk., 0.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

—St. L. U., 18; Canton, 0.	Nov. 2—St. L. U., 6; Watertown, 11.
— “ 6; Potsdam S. N., 0.	Nov. 5— “ 12; Clarkson S. T., 0.
— “ 6; Gouverneur, 0.	Nov. 12— “ 6; Watertown, 0.
— “ 42; Clarkson S. T., 0.	Nov. 24— “ 0; Watertown, 12.

ST. MARYS.

ys, 0; Haskell Indians, 5.	St. Marys, 11; Kansas University, 0.
11; Emporia College, 0.	“ 67; Kansas City Medics, 0.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE.

—Swarthmore, 6; Alumni, 0.	Nov. 2—Swarthmore, 22; P. M. C., 0.
— “ 22; Delaware, 0.	Nov. 5— “ 10; F. & M., 6.
— “ 6; Rutgers, 0.	Nov. 9— “ 6; Delaware, 0.
11. “ 2— “ 11; Georgetown, 6.	Nov. 12— “ 22; Columbian, 6.
12. “ 0— “ 29; Ursinus, 0.	Nov. 19— “ 0; Haverford, 12.
2— “ 18; Bucknell, 34.	

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Sept. 21—Syracuse, 0; Cornell, 28.	Oct. 22—Syracuse, 10; Case, 0.
Sept. 28— " 17; Ogdensburgh, 6.	Oct. 29— " 17; New York, 0.
Oct. 1— " 36; Rochester, 0.	Nov. 5— " 11; Wyoming, 0.
Oct. 5— " 0; Cornell, 30.	Nov. 9— " 28; Syracuse A. A., 0.
Oct. 12— " 47; Hobart, 5.	Nov. 12— " 0; Trinity, 0.
Oct. 19— " 28; Syracuse A. A., 0.	

TRINITY.

Trinity, 0; Cornell, 47.	Trinity, 0; Williams, 24.
" 0; Technology, 0.	" 0; Wesleyan, 30.
" 17; Worcester, 0.	" 0; Syracuse, 0.
" 0; Amherst, 12.	" 18; Hamilton, 5.
" 0; Yale, 18.	

TULANE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 12—T. U., 14; Univ. of Miss., 9.	Dec. 17—T. U., 0; La. State Univ., 37
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UNION COLLEGE.

Oct. 1—Union, 45; St. Stephen's, 0.	Oct. 29—Union, 17; Rutgers, 0.
Oct. 8— " 12; Laureate, 0.	Nov. 5— " 10; Hamilton, 17.
Oct. 12— " 6; Williams, 0.	Nov. 12— " 11; Colgate, 0.
Oct. 15— " 11; Stephen's Inst., 0.	Nov. 17— " 21; Hobart, 6.
Oct. 22— " 22; Rensselaer P. I., 0.	

URSINUS COLLEGE.

Oct. 1—Ursinus, 50; N. Y. M. C. A., 0.	Oct. 26—Ursinus, 25; Lebanon V. C., 0.
Oct. 4— " 6; Lebanon V. C., 0.	Oct. 29— " 46; Delaware Col., 0.
Oct. 8— " 31; N. H. S., 0.	Nov. 5— " 6; Haverford, 0.
Oct. 15— " 40; D. & D. I. Mt. A., 6.	Nov. 16— " 10; F. & M.,
Oct. 19— " 0; Swarthmore, 29.	

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

Oct. 1—U. of B., 29; Tonawanda, 0.	Nov. 8—U. of B., 23; Colgate
Oct. 8— " 12; Rensselaer P. I., 5.	Nov. 12— " 28; Co. " C,"
Oct. 15— " 0; Cornell Univ., 27.	Nov. 19— " 34; Cornell U
Oct. 22— " 23; Co. " C," 0.	Nov. 24— " 36; Bucknell
Oct. 29— " 29; Case Sci. S., 0.	

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

Oct. 1—U. of C., 17; Olympic, 0.	Nov. 12—U. of C., 5; Olympic,
Oct. 8— " 5; Army & Navy, 0.	Nov. 25— " 22; Stanford,
Oct. 15— " 16; Olympic, 0.	

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Sept. 24—Chicago, 22; Knox College, 0.	Oct. 22—Chicago, 34; Northwe
Sept. 28— " 8; Rush Med., 0.	Oct. 29— " 11; Univ. of
Oct. 1— " 24; Monmouth, 0.	Nov. 5— " 17; Purdue U
Oct. 5— " 22; C. of P. & S., 0.	Nov. 12— " 6; Univ. of
Oct. 8— " 38; Iowa St. Univ., 0.	Nov. 24— " 11; Univ. of I
Oct. 15— " 21; Beloit College, 0.	

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI.

U. of C., 12; Ohio University, 0.	U. of C., 12; Univ. of Cin. Alur
" 22; Miami University, 0.	" 57; Ohio Wesleyan U
" 12; Vanderbilt University, 0.	" 11; Indiana University
" 0; Oberlin College, 5.	" 17; Dartmouth Colleg
" 0; Indiana University, 0.	

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

Oct. 8—Georgia, 20; Clemson, 8.	Oct. 29—Georgia, 4; Vanderbilt U., 6.
Oct. 15— " 14; Atlanta A. C., 0.	Nov. 12— " 0; Univ. N. C., 44.
Oct. 22— " 15; Ga. S. Tech., 0.	Nov. 24— " 17; Ala. Poly. Inst., 18.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Sept. 24—U. M. C., 5; Ft. Scott, 6.	Oct. 29—U. M. C., 46; Haskell Ind., 6.
Sept. 28— " 36; St. Jos. Medics, 0.	Nov. 2— " 23; K. C. H. S., 0.
Oct. 1— " 17; Jewell Col., 0.	Nov. 7— " 24; Nebraska U., 0.
Oct. 5— " 0; Kansas Univ., 6.	Nov. 12—Game forfeited to Kansas U.
Oct. 8— " 15; Missouri Uni., 0.	Nov. 16—U. M. C., 29; Ottawa Col., 6.
Oct. 17— " 5; Missouri Uni., 15.	

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Oct. 1—Michigan, 21; Ypsilanti, 0.	Oct. 29—Michigan, 11; Alumni, 2.
Oct. 8— " 29; Kenyon Col., 0.	Nov. 5— " 6; N'western, 5.
Oct. 12— " 39; Mich. Agri., 0.	Nov. 12— " 12; U. of Ill., 5.
Oct. 15— " 18; Western Res., 0.	Nov. 19— " 22; Beloit Col., 0.
Oct. 19— " 23; Case Sci. S., 5.	Nov. 24— " 12; Chicago U., 11.
Oct. 21— " 23; Notre Dame, 0.	

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI.

U. of M., 0; Wentworth, 0.	U. of M., 11; Central, 6.
" 0; K. C. Medics, 16.	" 28; Central, 0.
" 15; K. C. Medics, 5.	" 16; Central, 0.
" 6; Nebraska, 47.	" 0; Kansas, 16.
" 12; Washington, 18.	

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Oct. 15—U. of N., 0; U. of South, 10.	Nov. 6—U. of N., 0; Vanderbilt, 5.
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UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

Oct. 1—U. of N., 76; Hastings Col., 0.	Nov. 7—U. of N., 0; K. C. Med. Col., 24.
Oct. 8— " 23; Iowa St. Col., 10.	Nov. 12— " 5; Drake Univ., 6.
Oct. 15— " 24; Tarkis Col., 0.	Nov. 17— " 23; Univ. of Colo., 10.
Oct. 22— " 38; Wm. Jewell Col., 0.	Nov. 19— " 11; Denver A. C., 10.
Oct. 24— " 47; Univ. of Mo., 6.	Nov. 24— " 5; Univ. of Iowa, 6.
Nov. 5— " 18; Univ. of Kan., 6.	

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Oct. 1—U. N. C., 11; Guilford Col., 0.	Nov. 5—U. N. C., 11; Davidson Col., 0.
Oct. 15— " 34; A. & M. Col., 0.	Nov. 12— " 53; Univ. of Ga., 0.
Oct. 20— " 18; Greensboro, 0.	Nov. 14— " 29; Ala. Poly. Inst., 0.
Oct. 29— " 11; Oak Ridge, 0.	Nov. 24— " 6; Univ. of Va., 2.
Nov. 4— " 28; Va. Poly. Inst., 6.	

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA.

U. of O., 5; Arkansas City, Kas., 0.	U. of O., 24; Fort Worth Univ., 0.
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UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.

Nov. 5—U. of O., 34; Chemawa Ind., 0.	Dec. 3—U. of O., 0; N'western, 21.
Nov. 24— " 95; Portland Uni., 0.	Dec. 10— " 38; Oreg. Agri. Col., C.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania, 41; Fr'klin & Marshall, 0.	Pennsylvania, 17; Wesleyan, 0.
" 50; Gettysburg, 0.	" 32; Lafayette, 0.
" 40; Pennsylvania State, 0.	" 23; Chicago Univ., 11.
" 50; Mansfield, 0.	" 0; Harvard, 10.
" 18; Brown, 0.	" 35; Indians, 5.
" 34; Virginia, 0.	" 12; Cornell, 6.
" 40; Lehigh, 0.	

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

Oct. 15—U. of S., 10; U. of Nash., 0.	Nov. 12—U. of S., 23; S. A. C., 0.
Nov. 10—U. of S., 4; U. of Tex., 0.	Nov. 24—U. of S., 19; Vanderbilt, 4.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS.

Oct. 15—U. of T., 13; Add.-Ran. U., 0.	Nov. 5—U. of T., 24; Add.-Ran. U., 0.
Oct. 22—U. of T., 39; A. & M. C. of T., 0.	Nov. 10—U. of T., 0; Univ. of South, 4.
Oct. 29—U. of T., 14; Galv't'n A. C., 0.	Nov. 24—U. of T., 21; Dallas A. C., 0.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 16—V. U., 0; Univ. of Cin., 10.	Nov. 13—V. U., 0; Univ. of Va., 15.
Oct. 30—V. U., 0; Univ. of Ga., 4.	Nov. 20—V. U., 0; Central Univ., 10.
Nov. 6—V. U., 5; Univ. of Nash., 0.	Nov. 25—V. U., 4; Univ. of South, 19.

VILLANOVA COLLEGE.

Oct. 1—Villanova, 0; Lafayette, 16.	Oct. 29—Villanova, 16; Manhattan, 5.
Oct. 8—" 36; Bryn Mawr, 0.	Nov. 5—" 0; Georgetown, 12.
Oct. 19—" 0; Lawrenceville, 12.	Nov. 12—" 0; Manhattan, 5.
Oct. 26—" 0; High School, 0.	

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

W. & J., 24; Marietta, 0.	W. & J., 46; Jefferson Academy, 1.
" 35; Westminster, 0.	" 68; Allegheny, 0.
" 16; Lafayette, 0.	" 8; Western Reserve, 6.
" 26; Jefferson Academy, 0.	" 6; Pennsylvania State, 11.
" 11; Pittsburg A. C., 0.	" 0; Duquesne C. & A. C., 11.
" 0; Ohio Medical, 0.	

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan, 0; Yale, 5.	Wesleyan, 22; Williams, 0.
" 8; West Point, 27.	" 28; Amherst, 0.
" 33; Amherst, 0.	" 23; Dartmouth, 5.
" 0; Pennsylvania, 17.	" 30; Trinity, 0.
" 12; Holy Cross, 0.	" 59; Rutgers, 0.

WEST POINT.

West Point, 40; Tufts, 0.	West Point, 18; Lehigh, 0.
" 27; Wesleyan, 8.	" 0; Yale, 10.
" 0; Harvard, 28.	" 5; Princeton, 5.

WESTERN RESERVE.

Oct. 8—W. R. U., 6; Baldwin, 0.	Nov. 5—W. R. U., 0; Oberlin, 11.
Oct. 15—" 0; Michigan, 18.	Nov. 12—" 6; W. & J., 8.
Oct. 22—" 29; O. W. U., 0.	Nov. 19—" 11; Kenyon, 6.
Oct. 29—" 49; Ohio State, 0.	Nov. 24—" 29; Case, 0.

WEST SUPERIOR A. C.

Oct. 8—W.S.A.C., 22; Ironwood, 0.	Oct. 29—W.S.A.C., 28; Superior Gr., 8.
Oct. 15—“ 0; Rhinelander, 17.	Nov. 12—“ 40; Su. C. H. S., 0.
Oct. 21—“ 31; N. Da. A. C., 0.	Nov. 24—“ 0; Ishpeming, 0.
Oct. 22—“ 11; Uni. N. Dak., 0.	

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PA.

W. U. P., 20; Pittsburg H. S., 0.	W. U. P., 0; Apollo A. C., 12.
“ 6; Duquesne A. C., 5.	“ 5; East Liverpool, O., 5.
“ 6; W. U. P. Freshmen, 0.	“ 6; California, Pa., 6.
“ 6; W. U. P. Juniors, 0.	“ 0; Steubenville, O., 0.

WILLETS POINT.

Willets Point, 34; Mount Auburn, 0.	Willets Point, 46; Selected Team, 0.
“ “ 6; St. Aloysius, 0.	“ “ 18; St. Agnes, 0.
“ “ 32; St. Stephen's, 0.	“ “ 6; Pastimes, 0.
“ “ 26; St. John's College, 0.	“ “ 22; Y. M. C. A., 0.
“ “ 12; Fort Adams, 0.	“ “ 12; St. Peter's, 6.
“ “ 24; Navy, 0.	“ “ 20; Fort Slocum, 0.
“ “ 28; 22d Reg't, 11.	

WILLIAMS.

Williams, 0; Harvard, 11.	Williams, 24; Trinity, 0.
“ 0; Yale, 23.	“ 0; Cornell, 12.
“ 0; Union, 6.	“ 6; Dartmouth, 10.
“ 6; Indians, 17.	“ 5; Amherst, 16.
“ 5; Colgate, 0.	“ 6; Andover, 0.
“ 0; Wesleyan, 22.	

WITTENBERG COLLEGE.

Sept. 30—Wittenberg, 0; O. M. U., 10.	Oct. 29—Wittenberg, 10; Otterbein, 0.
Oct. 1—“ 5; O. W. U., 6.	Nov. 14—“ 0; McKinley, 11.
Oct. 8—“ 0; Akron A.C., 18.	Nov. 24—“ 0; Kenyon, 24.
Oct. 15—“ 0; McKinley, 6.	

YALE.

Sept. 24—Yale, 18; Trinity, 0.	* Oct. 22—Yale, 18; Indians, 5.
Oct. 3—“ 5; Wesleyan, 0.	Oct. 29—“ 10; West Point, 0.
Oct. 5—“ 34; Amherst, 0.	Nov. 5—“ 10; Chicago A. A., 0.
Oct. 8—“ 23; Williams, 0.	Nov. 12—“ 0; Princeton, 6.
Oct. 15—“ 6; Newton, 0.	Nov. 19—“ 0; Harvard, 17.
Oct. 19—“ 22; Brown, 6.	

GAMES SINCE INTRODUCTION OF RUGBY FOOT BALL

Where two games have been played in one season, only the championship game is given.



HARVARD—YALE.

1876—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 2 touchdowns.	1885—No game.
1877—No game.	1886—Yale, 5 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown.
1878—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.	1887—Yale, 3 goals, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 goal.
1879—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.	1888—No game.
1880—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.	1889—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1881—Harvard, 4 safeties; Yale, 0 safeties.	1890—Harvard, 2 goals; Yale, 1 goal.
1882—Yale, 1 goal, 3 touchdowns; Harvard, 2 safeties.	1891—Yale, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.
1883—Yale, 4 goals; Harvard, 1 touchdown, 1 safety.	1892—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
1884—Yale, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; Harvard, 0.	1893—Yale, 1 goal; Harvard, 0.
	1894—Yale, 12; Harvard, 4.
	1895—No game.
	1896—No game.
	1897—Yale, 0; Harvard, 0.
	1898—Harvard, 17; Yale, 0.

HARVARD—PRINCETON.

1876—No game.	1885—No game.
1877—Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 1 touchdown.	1886—Princeton, 12 points; Harvard, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 touchdown; Harvard, 0.	1887—Harvard, 12 points; Princeton, 0.
1879—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety; Harvard, 5 safeties.	1888—Princeton, 18 points; Harvard, 6 points.
1880—Princeton, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns, 6 safeties; Harvard, 1 goal, 1 touchdown, 4 safeties.	1889—Princeton, 41 points; Harvard, 15 points.
1881—Princeton, 1 safety; Harvard, 1 safety.	1890—No game.
1882—Harvard, 1 goal; 1 touchdown; Princeton, 1 goal.	1891—No game.
1883—Princeton, 26 points; Harvard, 7 points.	1892—No game.
1884—Princeton, 34 points; Harvard, 6 points.	1893—No game.
	1894—No game.
	1895—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 4.
	1896—Princeton, 12; Harvard, 6.
	1897—No game.
	1898—No game.

PRINCETON—YALE.

1876—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.	1886—Yale, 1 touchdown; Princeton, 0.
1877—Yale, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.	1887—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1878—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.	1888—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1879—Princeton, 5 safeties; Yale, 2 safeties.	1889—Princeton, 1 goal, 1 touchdown; Yale, 0.
1880—Princeton, 11 safeties; Yale, 5 safeties.	1890—Yale, 32 points; Princeton, 0.
1881—Yale, 0; Princeton, 0.	1891—Yale, 2 goals, 2 touchdowns; Princeton, 0.
1882—Yale, 2 goals, 1 safety; Princeton, 1 goal, 1 safety.	1892—Yale, 2 goals; Princeton, 0.
1883—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 0.	1893—Princeton, 1 goal; Yale, 0.
1884—Yale, 1 goal; Princeton, 1 touchdown.	1894—Yale, 24; Princeton, 0.
1885—Princeton, 1 goal from touchdown; Yale, 1 goal from field.	1895—Yale, 20; Princeton, 10.
	1896—Princeton, 24; Yale, 6.
	1897—Yale, 6; Princeton, 0.
	1898—Princeton, 6; Yale, 0.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—WESLEYAN.

1884—U. of P., 14 points; Wesleyan, 12 points.	1889—Wesleyan, 10 points; U. of P., 2 points.
1885—Wesleyan, 25 points; U. of P., 18 points.	1890—U. of P., 16 points; Wesleyan, 10 points.
1886—U. of P., 14 points; Wesleyan, 0.	1891—U. of P., 18 points; Wesleyan, 10 points.
1887—Wesleyan, 10 points; U. of P., 4 points.	1892—U. of P., 34 points; Wesleyan, 0.
1888—U. of P., 18 points; Wesleyan, 6 points.	1898—U. of P., 17; Wesleyan, 0.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—HARVARD.

1883—Harvard, 4; U. of P., 0.	1893—Harvard, 26; U. of P., 4.
1884—U. of P., 4; Harvard, 0.	1894—U. of P., 18; Harvard, 4.
1885—Did not play.	1895—U. of P., 17; Harvard, 14.
1886—Harvard, 28; U. of P., 0.	1896—U. of P., 8; Harvard, 6.
1890—Harvard, 35; U. of P., 0.	1897—U. of P., 15; Harvard, 6.
	1898—Harvard, 10; U. of P., 0.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—YALE.

1879—Yale, 3 goals, 5 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.	1889—Yale, 20 points; U. of P., 10 points.
1880—Yale, 8 goals, 1 touchdown; U. of P., 0.	1890—Yale, 60 points; U. of P., 0.
1885—Yale, 4 goals, 7 touchdowns; U. of P., 1 goal, 2 safeties.	1891—Yale, 48 points; U. of P., 0.
1886—Yale, 8 goals, 7 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.	1892—Yale, 28 points; U. of P., 0.
1887—Yale, 6 goals, 3 touchdowns; U. of P., 1 safety.	1893—Yale, 14 points; U. of P., 6 points.
1888—Yale, 50 points; U. of P., 0.	1894—No game.
	1895—No game.
	1896—No game.
	1897—No game.
	1898—No game.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—PRINCETON.

1876—Princeton, 6 goals; U. of P., 0.	1886—Princeton, 28 points; U. of P., 6 points.
1878—Princeton, 2 goals, 4 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.	1887—Princeton, 95 points; U. of P., 0.
1879—Princeton, 6 goals, 4 touchdowns; U. of P., 11 safeties.	1888—Princeton, 4 points; U. of P., 0.
1880—Princeton, 1 goal, 3 safeties; U. of P., 1 safety.	1889—Princeton, 72 points; U. of P., 4 points.
1881—Princeton, 4 goals, 6 touchdowns; U. of P., 4 safeties.	1890—Princeton, 6 points; U. of P., 0.
1882—Princeton, 10 goals, 4 touchdowns; U. of P., 0.	1891—Princeton, 24 points; U. of P., 0.
1883—Princeton, 39 points; U. of P., 6 points.	1892—U. of P., 6 points; Princeton, 4.
1884—Princeton, 30 points; U. of P., 0.	1893—Princeton, 4 points; U. of P., 0.
1885—Princeton, 51 points; U. of P., 0.	1894—U. of P., 12; Princeton, 0.
	1895—No game.
	1896—No game.
	1897—No game.
	1898—No game.



A. ALONZO STAGG.

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University of Chicago.

FOOT BALL IN THE WEST

BY A. ALONZO STAGG,

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THE season of 1898 was one of surprises in Middle West foot ball. The surprises began early in October, and they continued until set of sun on Thanksgiving day. The extremes of latitude set our athletic compass vibrating at the beginning of the season, and the points of widest longitude knocked it completely askew at the ending.

Illinois, at the southern limit of the big seven universities, started the disturbance early in the season by being beaten (10 to 6) by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and one week later (5 to 0), by Notre Dame University. Minnesota, at the northernmost limit quickly responded by losing to Grinnell (16 to 6), and Ames Agricultural College (6 to 0). On Thanksgiving day, Nebraska, out at the extreme Middle West, the champion of the Trans-Mississippi College League, fell down before the University of Iowa's much defeated team by five points to six; while Michigan, at the eastern limit, sprung a surprise by winning an unexpected victory over Chicago by the score of 12 to 11.

But the surprises were not confined to the extremes of season, nor to the extremes of territory. The ones already noted simply stand as indicative of the whole fall's work in the Middle West.

Who would have thought that Chicago would have beaten Northwestern 34 to 0, on October 22? Nothing would have appeared more ridiculous than such an idea. Plenty of sizable material and coached by an expert from Princeton, who at that time had aroused to a remarkable degree the support and loyalty of the Purple, the Northwestern team seemed fit to be the coming champions. On the other

hand, few believed after the Chicago defeat that Northwestern could so organize and get together that she could play Michigan practically to a standstill (6 to 5), two weeks later.

Up in Minnesota, the State University had unexpectedly been beaten by two of the smaller institutions; had gone to certain defeat (29 to 0), by Wisconsin on October 29, and then, when everyone had given up hope of her winning any games, she suddenly rises out of her slough of despond and snatches victory (17 to 6) from Northwestern, who had journeyed to Minneapolis on November 12, exultant and confident from their fine showing against Michigan the week before.

The wonder of it is, how did it all happen? How does Minnesota explain her poor showing for the season? How does Illinois explain her early defeats? How does Northwestern explain her ups and downs? How does Chicago explain her good record up to the time of Thanksgiving day, and then her defeat by Michigan? It would make very interesting reading if a compendium of the explanations on these points could be gathered from the various universities. It would also furnish valuable data as to what to do and what not to do under certain circumstances. It would give us some idea as to how much luck entered into foot ball contests. It would aid us in determining what are the best methods of training; what is the best system of plays; what are successful strategies; what are winning formations; how to get the best use of the kicking game; when to follow one method of attack or defence, and when to pursue an entirely different one, and perhaps strike with all the might for the goal; what part good generalship plays in winning contests; how much *esprit de corps* on the field affects the game; in fact, what are the winning factors in foot ball. Out of it, the wise coach, the one who could feel its content, would be able to get the secret for developing successful teams.

The striking advance made in last year's play in the West was the development of the defensive game. No other year has found so many teams with such a strong defence. Michigan and Chicago were far in advance of anything they had done before in this respect, while Wisconsin seemed to be quite as good as she was last year. In fact, the defence of all three of these teams on Thanksgiving day

approached very nearly to the best play of the Eastern teams. I should not at that time have been afraid to have risked any one of them against the very best, not excluding Harvard or Pennsylvania. Up to the first week of November there were still weak spots to be found in each of their lines, but after the middle of that month, only by the hardest kind of offensive play, was any advance to be made against these teams.

One other feature characterized Western foot ball last season. It was scarcely less noticeable than the improvement in the defence. Nearly all of the teams developed a very fair kicking game. Chicago and Wisconsin easily led the others; however, Herschberger and O'Dea being in a class wholly by themselves among the full-backs of the country.

The general development of the kicking game throughout the West was unquestionably due to the fact that in 1897 the two leading teams, notably Wisconsin and Chicago, had secured a great advantage over any of their rivals in this particular, and certain games were said to have been won solely on the good kicking abilities of O'Dea and Herschberger. In order to remedy this weakness, the other teams who were brought into competition with these colleges early in the spring introduced a series of kicking contests in order to bring out and develop material for that important position. Michigan and Northwestern gave the most attention to this work, their experience against Chicago making them feel their need most keenly.

A summary of the foot ball season of 1898 would include something of the history and policy of the various institutions of the West. Minnesota, after two years' experience with a Yale coach, determined on trying a new man and a new system. Minds, the captain and star player of the Pennsylvania team of 1897 was secured, and a complete change in the system of play inaugurated. It was thought in view of the success of the Pennsylvania play in the East, that by bringing a strong player who had been thoroughly instilled in this system and knew it from A to Z, that great results would be accomplished. It was, therefore, with the greatest expectation that the foot ball players of Minnesota started on the season of 1898, but, as the record shows, the change was not a success, at least for this year, and Minnesota failed to secure the place which they had expected and coveted.

Her record of the last two years is much inferior to that of former years, when Minnesota, along with Purdue, stood supreme in Western foot ball.

Northwestern, after a poor season in 1897, concluded to abandon its policy of using an alumnus as coach, and bent every energy toward getting a strong man from the East. They secured Bannard, Princeton's former half-back, for their coach, and started in with great enthusiasm and expectations. The result has been a series of ups and downs, showing genuine merit and development in certain games and extremely bad form in others; though with the exception of the Michigan game, in which Northwestern played magnificently, and fully demonstrated the team's possibilities when under the right inspiration, she did not play a consistently strong game.

Illinois retained Smith of Princeton as an assistant to coach Huff, and held to much the same system of play which she had developed in the previous year, however, with less success, especially in the early part of the season. Her misfortune in losing Smith's help on account of sickness, and in being obliged to break in a lot of new men, was partly accountable for her poor showing. Towards the last of the season, however, she got her offensive play in good working order and played a very fair game. But, like the preceding year, her defensive work was not sufficiently strong to prevent her opponents from scoring.

After employing Eastern experts for several years, the last two of which were disastrous, Purdue decided upon introducing a system of graduate coaches. The result has been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the innovation. The team, although composed of green material, showed steady progress throughout the season. The aim of Mr. Jamieson and his assistants was, so far as possible, to select a mass of crude material from the lower classes with the idea of training and developing them for future years, a principle which is bound to show good results.

Wisconsin retained King, of Princeton fame, and placed upon him the hardest task which he had yet had in his career at that institution, by asking him to develop a team out of almost wholly new material. He did his work so well that Wisconsin fairly earned its place of standing third in a class composed of Michigan, Chicago and Wisconsin.

Chicago, as it proved, had three goals to reach: to make a good showing against Pennsylvania; to defeat Wisconsin, and to win the championship on Thanksgiving day. In planning her season, these three points had to be considered; but the last one did not take on at first the decisive importance which the accidents of the season gave to it eventually. In two of these she accomplished her purpose. In the third she was doomed to disappointment, but only after the most spectacular and most determined contest Michigan and Chicago have ever played.

Michigan continued its policy of the previous year, in using graduate coaches, securing Hall, of the '96 team for the rush line, and Ferbert, the head coach of the season of 1897, for the backs. Her schedule was a progressive one, using the smaller colleges during the whole of October for the purpose of threshing out her large mass of material before taking up the harder games of November. Michigan's one fixed purpose was to beat Chicago, and her system of play was modelled from the beginning with that end in view. In this, she accomplished her work, and with it brought the Maize and Blue into the foremost position of the season.

The season of 1898 was unquestionably a championship season. No one can dispute Michigan's right to first honors. It was an accident of the season that the cleavage between the strong and the weak teams of the big seven universities placed the superior teams in minority, so that there were fewer elevens who by their record were in the championship class. It was also an accident of the season that when the decisive game between Michigan and Chicago took place, all of the teams which might be considered as having a claim for championship honors had either been defeated by one or the other of these teams, or had been put out of the race by some eleven which had itself fallen before the leaders.

It is not possible to give adequate comment on the records of the large number of smaller colleges and universities of the West. Many of them are playing splendid foot ball, and are worthy of the highest praise for developing the game, oftentimes under very adverse circumstances. The work of Beloit, Grinnell and Ames College has been for the past three years or more of a uniformly high grade. Of large institutions not already mentioned, Oberlin, has put up a con-

sistently strong game for several years. Her team has not met the strongest Western teams, but her record against Cornell, Purdue and Cincinnati entitles her to a high position. Drake University and the University of Cincinnati have also been making a steady rise toward first grade foot ball. The fact that Oberlin was beaten only 6 to 0 by Cornell, and that Cincinnati defeated Dartmouth so handily, gives some idea of the general strength of the Western teams. Notre Dame, by defeating Illinois in the early part of the season, gained favorable prominence, but her later work would not justify a high ranking. Nebraska again won the championship of the league composed of the State universities of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. This league has done a vast deal for the development of foot ball beyond the Mississippi River. It is worthy of comment that California has at last broken the chain of tie games or Stanford victories by decisively defeating her great rival (22 to 0) on Thanksgiving day. Much of the credit of this accomplishment seems to belong to Garrett Cochran, the ex-Princeton captain.



GRADUATE MANAGERS

BY CHAS. BAIRD,
Graduate Director of Athletics, University of Michigan.



THE rapid growth of interest in college athletics all over the country, the large interests involved, and the increased importance of the departments of physical culture at the leading universities, has demanded that the management of college athletics be placed on a more firm, business-like and dignified basis. Formerly at Eastern, and still at most of the Western universities, the control of the athletic policy and the management of the teams has been in the hands of shifting, irresponsible persons,

students of limited experience in handling men and money, and it is due to this fact more than any other that there has been so much wrangling and quarrelling in college athletics. To remove these troubles, various systems have been adopted by a number of the leading universities, most all of which have sought to place the controlling authority in a concentrated and continuous management.

Of the various systems adopted at the larger universities, the most popular seems to be that of the "Graduate Manager System."

Here the executive power in business matters, and the general policy is placed in the hands of some alumnus, usually distinguished for his loyalty, interest, ability and experience as a student manager or athlete. This system has been formally adopted at Harvard and practically exists at Yale, where Mr. Walter Camp directs the ath-

letics through the student managers. At Harvard, the graduate manager is a salaried officer, chosen for three years, in charge of the entire business of the athletic association. At Princeton they have a salaried Graduate Treasurer who looks after the funds of the association.

In many respects the Pennsylvania system of athletic management is the best in the country. There the leading officers of the athletic association are prominent graduates, and each of the different branches of athletics is controlled by a committee of five, directed by a graduate chairman. Mr. John Bell, the chairman of the foot ball committee, has held that position for years, and it is largely due to his wise direction that Pennsylvania has reached the high rank in foot ball which she now holds.

In the West, Chicago University first realized the advantages of the concentration of authority and a continuous policy. From the foundation of the university, Mr. Stagg has been director of physical culture, with complete control and management of the athletic teams. With the knowledge and skill of experience, and by holding to a settled policy, he has had an immense advantage over rival institutions, where the management of the teams has been in the hands of shifting students, and by his ability he has brought the new university to the first rank in athletics.

In 1898, Michigan formally placed the management of her athletics in the hands of a graduate director. As an officer of the athletic association, subject to the control of the board of directors, he has the entire direction of the management of the teams, the making of schedules, the selection of coaches and outlining of policy, etc. However, as far as possible, the execution of business is placed in the hands of students who hold honorary positions as associate managers and officers of the association. The aim of the system is to have student participation in the direction of affairs as far as consistent with sound business management.

At Illinois, Mr. Huff, the head coach of athletic teams, has exercised the influence of a graduate manager, and has done much to strengthen the standing of his university in athletics. Northwestern has recognized the value of concentrated and experienced management, and under Dr. Hollister's control, improvement is already

manifest. Oberlin and Purdue have graduate managers and beginning this year, Wisconsin athletics will be managed in the same way.

At Madison, the athletic association has always had able assistance from local alumni and citizens, which has greatly strengthened the business management of the team.

The advantages of the graduate system are manifold. The management of college athletics requires ability and experience as in other lines of business. The annual receipts and expenditures for the transaction of the business of the athletic association at several of the larger institutions approximates the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and scores of the smaller colleges spend at least ten thousand dollars.

While good financial management is essential to the successful development of a strong athletic system, yet it must be remembered that finances are but an incident and not the end of college athletics. Of greater importance is the realization of the value of a sound moral and ethical policy. The value of a reputation for honesty, fairness and courtesy in dealing with other universities, is much more fully realized by one who has been in charge of affairs for several years, than by a manager elected for one or two seasons only. Again the success on the field of athletic teams depends chiefly upon the manner in which they are coached, trained and inspired to work. In other words, athletic success is a question of successful development, and not of natural ability. Here experience is the chief factor, and the old manager has an immense advantage in directing the work of his team.

These and other apparent advantages, and the uniform success attending upon the athletic efforts of those institutions where a continuous policy is in effect will probably lead to the adoption in the near future of the graduate system at those colleges where it does not now exist.

FOOT BALL COACHING IN THE MIDDLE WEST

BY GEORGE A. HUFF, JR., UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.



COACHING began in this section when foot ball developed from a college pastime into an inter-collegiate sport. It is reasonably safe to say this change in general was made in the Fall of 1891. In 1892 regular schedules were prepared. Through '92, '93, '94 and '95, no more than a single coach was employed at any one time at any of the colleges. Each year witnessed improvement in play, and in 1895 some really first-class foot ball was played. In this year, for the first time, defence was put on a par with

offence. This was perhaps not so much due to increased efficiency in coaching as to the personnel of the teams of that year, for they were largely composed of players of at least three years' experience.

Previous to this year no regular or distinct coaching systems could be said to have existed. True, Purdue had each year employed as coaches, Princeton graduates; Minnesota had Yale men and Chicago had never had any one but Mr. Stagg, but the other institutions had employed men according to the state of their respective athletic association treasuries, and according to the relative degree of success of the Yale, Princeton, Harvard and Pennsylvania teams in the East. Thus, if in '93 Yale had a so-called "champion" team, Yale coaches would be in great demand in '94.

Beginning with 1896, a season when untried material took the places of the veteran teams of the preceding year, it seems to have been generally recognized that a single coach could not keep the advancing standard of play to that point where it was necessary to bring it in order to insure success. Thus, Michigan engaged Ward as well as McCauley, Chicago had the services of both Allens and Illinois increased its force by the addition of Fairchild of Harvard and Randall of Dartmouth, and ever since this year several coaches have done the work that one formerly did.

Chicago has adhered to the policy of having no assistant coaches except those who as players have had training under Mr. Stagg. Michigan retains now none but former students. Wisconsin for three years past has been fortunate in having the services of Mr. King, the noted Princeton player, but his assistants have been limited to Wisconsin alumni. Illinois has had for the past two years, besides the head coach and alumni, the benefit of the coaching of Mr. Smith, another Princeton man. Minnesota has changed from a Yale to a Pennsylvania coach, and the Trans-Mississippi colleges have for the past three years inclined largely to the Pennsylvanians. Naturally, the "guards back" play has been a feature of that game. Northwestern, from now on apparently, will have Dr. Hollister, another University of Pennsylvania man, as its head coach, and for assistants will depend upon alumni. Purdue, like Michigan, has adopted the alumni system in its entirety.

In general, then, we may say, the trend has been toward alumni coaching. Where the purely alumni system is not in use the idea seems to be to obtain the permanent services of a man of known ability for head coach, and employing alumni as his assistants. This is tending to produce, and I think will in time produce, distinct types of play. At present, a decided similarity of play, perhaps due to the infusion of Princeton ideas, is noticeable at Wisconsin and Illinois. In passing, it may be remarked that these teams, together with Michigan, lead the others in strength of defence, according to published records. Michigan, perhaps, more than any other Western team, has developed a distinctive game, the most noticeable feature possible being the arrangement of the line of defence, where the half-backs are played between the guards and tackles. Chicago's game

has not been regularly characterized by any distinctive system. Startling innovations have at times been introduced in its game, but have not been incorporated into a regular system of play. The kicking ability of Herschberger has been utilized to advantage, and the place-kick developed further than at any other institution.

It cannot be said that the Central West, as a whole, has developed a distinctive game. The direct pass from the snapper-back to the full-back originated here, and the place-kick for goal has been more developed here than elsewhere.

In common with all other parts of the country where the game is much played, we have been affected by the demand for a more open game, a game where kicking and running shall take the place of mass-playing. We have assisted in framing rules to accomplish this, and the result has been to make the game more enjoyable from a spectator's point of view, but I seriously question whether the danger of injury has been thereby decreased.

A step in the right direction has been made in the employment of regular trainers. A few years ago the coach was also a trainer. The separation of the duties of the latter from those of the former will undoubtedly produce better results. We have only just begun to appreciate the value of a good trainer, and whatever advance may be made in the future in the standard of play will be brought about, in no small degree, by the increased attention directed towards perfecting the physical condition of the men that compose the teams.



FOOTBALL RULES

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EQUIPMENT, OFFICIALS, ETC.

RULE 1.

(a) The game shall be played upon a *Field*. rectangular field, 330 feet in length and 160 feet in width, enclosed by heavy white lines marked in lime upon the ground. The lines at the two ends shall be termed goal lines. The side lines shall extend beyond their points of intersection with the goal line. The goal shall be placed in the middle of each goal line, and shall consist of two upright posts exceeding 20 feet in height and placed 18 feet 6 inches apart, with horizontal cross-bar 10 feet from the ground.

(b) The game shall be played by two *Players*. teams of eleven men each.

(c) The officials of the game shall be *Officials*. a referee, an umpire and a linesman.

NOTE—The duties of each official are stated in Rule 29.

(d) The foot ball used shall be of *Ball*. leather, enclosing an inflated rubber blad-

der. The ball shall have the shape of a prolate spheroid.

NOTE—It is desirable to have two stop-watches and two whistles for the officials. It is also desirable to have the field marked off with white lines every five yards, parallel to the goal line, for measuring the five yards to be gained in three downs, and to provide two light poles about six feet in length and connected at the lower ends by a stout cord or chain exactly five yards long.



*Methods of
kicking the ball.*

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

RULE 2.

- Drop kick.* (a) A *Drop Kick* is made by letting the ball drop from the hands and kicking it the instant it rises from the ground.
- Place kick.* (b) A *Place Kick* is made by kicking the ball after it has been placed on the ground.
- Punt.* (c) A *Punt* is made by letting the ball drop from the hands and kicking it before it touches the ground.
- Kick off.* (d) A *Kick Off* is a place kick from the centre of the field of play, and cannot score a goal. (Rule 8.)
- Kick out.* (e) A *Kick Out* is a drop kick, place kick or punt made by a player of the

side which has made a safety or a touch-back.

(f) A *Free Kick* is a term used to *Free kick.* designate any kick when the opponents are restrained by rule from advancing beyond a certain point.

NOTE—Under a Free Kick are included Kick Off, Kick Out, Punt-out (Rules 5 and 25); Kick from a Fair Catch (Rule 7), and Place Kick for Goal after a Touchdown (Rules 4 a and 25). Any player of the side having the Free Kick may put the ball in play.

RULE 3.

(a) The ball is *Out of Bounds* when *Out of bounds.* it touches the ground on or outside the side line or side line extended, or when any part of the player who holds the ball touches the ground on or outside the side line or side line extended.

(b) If the ball is kicked so that it goes out of bounds before crossing the opponents' goal line, it shall belong to the opponents. If, however, it strikes any player who is on side and then goes out of bounds, it shall belong to the player who first obtains possession of it.

RULE 4.

(a) A *Touchdown* is made when the *Touchdown.* ball in possession of a player is declared

dead by the Referee, any part of it being on, over or behind the opponents' goal line.

(b) The point where the touchdown is marked, however, is not where the ball is carried across the line, but where the ball is fairly held or called "down."

NOTE—If the ball is carried across the extension of the side line it is at once dead, and the touchdown is marked at the point where the side line crosses the goal line.

Touchback. (c) A *Touchback* is made when the ball in possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead by the Referee, any part of it being on, over or behind the goal line, provided the impetus which sent it to or across the line was given by an opponent.

Safety. (d) A *Safety* is made when the ball in the possession of a player guarding his own goal is declared dead by the Referee, any part of it being on, over or behind the goal line, provided the impetus which caused it to pass from outside the goal to or behind the goal line was given by the side defending the goal. Such impetus could come: (1) from a kick, pass, snap-back or fumble; (2) from a kick which bounded back from an oppo-

nent; (3) in case a player carrying the ball is forced back, provided the ball was not declared dead by the Referee before the line was reached or crossed.

RULE 5.

A *Punt Out* is a punt made by a player of the side which has made a touchdown to another of his own side for a fair catch. (Rule 7.)

Punt-out.

RULE 6.

(a) A *Scrimmage* takes place when the holder of the ball places it upon the ground and puts it in play by kicking it forward or snapping it back. The scrimmage does not end until the ball is again declared dead.

Scrimmage.

The ball is always put in play from a scrimmage, except in cases where other specific provision is made by the rules.

NOTE—*Snapping the ball means putting it back by means of hand or foot with one quick and continuous motion from its position on the ground.*

(b) If, after the snapper-back has taken his position, he should voluntarily move the ball as if to snap it, whether he withholds it altogether or only momentarily, the ball is in play, and the scrimmage has begun.

Feint to Snap the ball.

(c) When snapping the ball back, the player so doing must be on side, the hand or foot used in snapping the ball excepted. (Rule 10.)

Snapper-back off side.

RULE 7.

Fair catch. (a) A *Fair Catch* consists in catching the ball after it has been kicked by one of the opponents and before it touches the ground, or in similarly catching a punt-out by another of the catcher's own side, provided the player, while making the catch, makes a mark with his heel and takes not more than one step thereafter. It is not a fair catch if the ball, after the kick, was touched by another of his side before the catch. Opponents who are off side shall not interfere in any way with a player attempting to make a fair catch, nor shall he be thrown to the ground after such catch is made unless he has advanced beyond his mark.

Putting ball in play after fair catch. (b) If a side obtains a fair catch, the ball must be put in play by a punt, drop kick or place kick, and the opponents cannot come within ten yards of the line on which the fair catch was made; the ball must be kicked from some point directly behind the spot where the catch was made, on a line parallel to the side line.

RULE 8.

Goal. A *Goal* is made by kicking the ball in any way, except by a punt, from the field of play over the cross-bar of the opponents' goal. If the ball passes

directly over one of the uprights it counts a goal.

NOTE—If the ball, after being kicked, strikes an opponent and then passes over the cross-bar, it still counts a goal.

RULE 9.

Charging is rushing forward to seize or block the ball or to tackle a player.

RULE 10.

(a) In a scrimmage no part of any player shall be ahead of the ball when it is put in play. [Exception under Rule 6, c.] *Off side.*

NOTE—Ahead of the ball means between the opponents' goal and a line parallel to the goal line and passing through the centre of the ball.

(b) A player is put off-side if the ball in play has last been touched by one of his own side behind him. No player, when off side, shall touch the ball except on a fumble or a muff, nor shall he interrupt or obstruct an opponent with his hands or arms until again on side. No player can, however, be called off side behind his own goal line. *Player put off side.*
Restrictions when off side.
Kicked ball strikes player off side.

NOTE—If a player is ahead of the ball when it is kicked by another of his side, he is off side, and he shall not allow the ball to touch him until again

on side. Should he break this rule, the ball goes to opponents on the spot.

Player off side (c) A player being off side is put on
put on side. side when the ball has touched an opponent, or when one of his own side has run in front of him, either with the ball, or having been the last player to touch it when behind him.

Ball inside ten (d) If the ball, when not in possession
yard line of either side, is touched when inside
touched by a the opponents' ten yard line by a player
player who is who is off side, it shall go as a touch-
off side. back to the defenders of that goal.

RULE 11.

Ball is dead. The ball is *Dead*:

(a) Whenever the Referee or Umpire blows his whistle or declares a down.

(b) When the Referee has declared that 'a down, touchdown, touchback, safety or goal has been made.

(c) When a fair catch has been heeled.

(d) When it has been downed after going out of bounds.

NOTE—(a) *Should the ball strike an official it is not regarded as dead, but play continues exactly as if the ball had not touched him.*

(b) *No play can be made when the ball is dead, except to put it in play according to rule.*

RULE 12.

(a) The length of the game shall be *Length of game.*
70 minutes, divided into two halves of
35 minutes each, exclusive of time taken
out. There shall be ten minutes inter-
mission between the two halves.

*NOTE—The game may be of shorter
duration by mutual agreement between
the captains of the contesting teams.*

Whenever the commencement of a game *Darkness.*
is so late that, in the opinion of the
Referee, there is any likelihood of the
game being interfered with by darkness,
he shall, before play begins, arbitrarily
shorten the two halves to such length as
shall insure two equal halves being com-
pleted, and shall notify both captains of
the exact time thus set. Either side re-
fusing to abide by the opinion of the
Referee on this point shall forfeit the
game.

(b) The game shall be decided by the *Final score.*
final score at the end of the two halves.

(c) Time shall not be called for the *Time called at*
end of a half until the ball is dead, and *end of a half.*
in case of a touchdown, the try-at-goal
shall be allowed.

(d) Time shall be taken out whenever *Time taken out.*
the game is unnecessarily delayed or
while the ball is being brought out for a

try-at-goal, kick out or kick off, or when play is for any reason suspended by the Referee or Umpire. Time shall begin again when the ball is actually put in play.

Time not taken out when ball out of bounds. NOTE—Time is not to be taken out when the ball goes out of bounds, except in case of unreasonable delay in returning the ball to play.

No delay longer than two minutes. (e) No delay arising from any cause whatsoever shall continue more than two minutes.

RULE 13.

Beginning of game and of second half. (a) The captains shall "toss up" before the beginning of the game, and the winner of the toss shall have his choice of goal or kick off. The ball shall be kicked off at the beginning of each half. Whenever a goal, following a touch-down, has been tried (Rules 24 and 25), or a goal from the field has been kicked (Rules 8 and 26), the side defending that goal shall kick off. The teams shall change goals at the beginning of the second half. The same side shall not kick off at the beginning of two successive halves.

Ball kicked out of bounds at kick off. (b) At kick off, if the ball goes out of bounds before it is touched by an opponent, it shall be brought back and kicked

off again. If it is kicked out of bounds a second time it shall go as a kick off to the opponents. If either side thus forfeits the ball twice, it shall go to the opponents who shall put it in play by a scrimmage at the centre of the field.

(c) At kick off, if the ball is kicked across the goal line and is there declared dead when in the possession of one of the side defending the goal, it is a touch-back. If it is declared dead thus in possession of the attacking side, it is a touchdown. *Ball kicked across goal line at kick off.*

(d) At kick off and on a kick from a fair catch, the opposite side must stand at least ten yards in front of the ball until it is kicked. On a kick-out, the opposite side cannot stand nearer the goal than the 25-yard line, except on a kick out made after a drop kick upon the first down inside the 25-yard line, when the 10-yard line is the restraining mark. [See Rule 23, exception.] *Position of opponents at kick out and kick from fair catch.*

RULE 14.

(a) The side which has a free kick must be behind the ball when it is kicked. *Position on free kick.*

NOTE—Otherwise, the kick must be made again under conditions laid down in Penalties—E.

Must kick ball ten yards. (b) In the case of a kick off, kick out, or kick from a fair catch, the ball must be kicked a distance of at least ten yards towards the opponents' goal from the line restraining the player making the kick, unless it is stopped by an opponent; otherwise the ball is not in play.

RULE 15.

Lawful charging. (a) Charging is lawful, in case of a punt out or kick off, as soon as the ball is kicked; and the opponents must not charge until the ball is kicked.

Ball touching the ground by accident. (b) In case of any other free kick, charging is lawful : (1) When the player of the side having the free kick advances beyond his restraining line or mark with the ball in his possession; (2) When he has allowed the ball to touch the ground by accident or otherwise.

After lawful charging ball must be kicked. (c) If such lawful charging takes place, and if the side having the free kick fails to kick the ball, then the opponents may line up five yards ahead of the line which restrained them before charging. In that case, the side having the free kick must kick the ball from some point directly behind its mark, if the free kick resulted from a fair catch, and in other cases from behind the new restraining line.

EXCEPTION—*If, in case of a try-at-goal, after a touchdown, the ball is not kicked, after having been allowed to touch the ground once, no second attempt shall be permitted, and the ball shall be kicked off at the centre of the field. (Rule 13.)*

RULE 16.

(a) The snapper-back is entitled to *No interference* full and undisturbed possession of the *with snapper-* ball. The opponents must neither inter- *back.* fere with the snapper-back nor touch the ball until it is actually put in play.

(b) In snapping the ball back, if the *Snapper-back* player so doing is off side, the ball must *off side.* be snapped again, and if this occurs once more on the same down the ball shall go to the opponents.

(c) The man who snaps back and the *Snapper-back* man opposite him in the scrimmage *and player oppo-* cannot afterward touch the ball until it *site restrained* has touched some player other than *from touching* these two. *the ball.*

(d) If the man who puts the ball in *Restrictions* play in a scrimmage kicks it forward, *when ball is put* no player of his side can touch it until it *in play by kick* has gone ten yards into the opponents' *forward.* territory, unless it be touched by an opponent.

Advance of ball by player first receiving it from snapper-back. (e) The man who first receives the ball when it is snapped back shall not carry the ball forward beyond the line of scrimmage unless he has regained it after it has been passed to and has touched another player.

RULE 17.

No interference with opponents before ball is in play. (a) Before the ball is put in play no player shall lay his hands upon, or by the use of his hands or arms, interfere with an opponent in such a way as to delay putting the ball in play.

No use of hands or arms by attacking side. (b) After the ball is put in play, the players of the side that has possession of the ball may obstruct the opponents with the body only, except the player running with the ball, who may use his hands and arms.

Defending side may use hands and arms. (c) The players of the side not having the ball may use their hands and arms, but only to get their opponents out of the way in order to reach the ball or stop the player carrying it.

RULE 18.

Movement allowed before ball put in play. (a) Before the ball is put in play in a scrimmage, if any player of the side which has the ball takes more than one step in any direction, he must come to

a full stop before the ball is put in play.

EXCEPTION—One man of the side having the ball may be in motion towards his own goal without coming to a stop before the ball is put in play.

When the ball is put in play by a scrimmage:

(b) At least five players of the side *Five players on*
having the ball must be on the line of *line of*
scrimmage. *scrimmage.*

(c) If five players, not including the *Position of other*
quarter back, are behind the line of scrim- *players.*
mage and inside of the positions occu-
pied by the players at the ends of said
line, then two of these players must be
at least five yards back of this line, but
all of these players may be nearer than
five yards to the line of scrimmage if
two of them are outside (and this means
both feet outside the outside foot of the
next player) the positions occupied by
the players at the ends of said line.

RULE 19.

A player may throw, pass or bat the *Throwing, pass-*
ball in any direction except toward his *ing or batting*
opponents' goal. *the ball.*

RULE 20.

(a) If a player having the ball is *A down.*
tackled, and the movement of the ball

stopped, or if the player cries "down," the Referee shall blow his whistle, and the side holding the ball shall put it down for a scrimmage.

(b) As soon as a runner attempting to go through is tackled and goes down, being held by an opponent, or whenever a runner having the ball in his possession cries "down," or if he goes out of bounds, the Referee shall blow his whistle and the ball shall be considered down at that spot.

No piling up on player. (c) There shall be no piling up on the player after the Referee has declared the ball dead.

RULE 21.

Necessary gain or loss in three downs. (a) If, in three consecutive downs (unless the ball crosses the goal line), a team has neither advanced the ball five yards nor taken it back twenty yards, it shall go to the opponents on the spot of the fourth down.

"Consecutive" downs. NOTE—"Consecutive" means *without going out of the possession of the side holding it, except that by having kicked the ball they have given their opponents*
Kicked ball must go beyond line of scrimmage. *fair and equal chance of gaining possession of it. No kick, however, provided it is not stopped by an opponent, is regarded as giving the opponents fair and*

equal chance of possession unless the ball goes beyond the line of scrimmage.

(b) When a distance penalty is given, *First down after the ensuing down shall be counted the distance penalty.*
first down.

RULE 22.

If the ball goes out of bounds, whether *Putting ball in*
it bounds back or not, a player of the *play from out of*
side which secures it must bring it to *bounds.*
the spot where the line was crossed, and
there either:

(a) Touch it in with both hands at
right angles to the side line and then
kick it; or

(b) Walk out with it at right angles
to the side line, any distance not less
than five nor more than fifteen yards,
and there put it down for a scrimmage,
first declaring how far he intends walk-
ing.

RULE 23.

A side which has made a touchback *Kick out after*
or a safety must kick out, from not more *safety or*
than twenty-five yards outside the *touchback.*
kicker's goal. If the ball goes out of
bounds before striking a player, it
must be kicked out again, and if this
occurs twice in succession, it shall be
given to the opponents as out of bounds
on the twenty-five yard line on the side

Positions of where it went out. At kick out, the
opponents at opponents must be on the twenty-five
kick out. yard line or nearer their own goal, and
the kicker's side must be behind the ball
when it is kicked. Should a second
if second touch- touchback occur before four downs have
back before four been played, the side defending the goal
downs. may have the choice of a down at the
twenty-five yard line, or a kick out.

After drop kick EXCEPTION—Whenever a side has
at goal on first tried a drop kick at the goal upon a first
down inside down inside the twenty-five yard line and
twenty-five the result has been a touchback, the ten
yards, kick off yard, instead of the twenty-five yard line
from ten shall determine the position of the oppo-
yard line. nents, and the kicker's side must be be-
hind the ball when it is kicked.

RULE 24.

Try-at-goal (a) A side which has made a touch-
after touch- down must try at goal, either by a place
down. kick or a punt-out.

(b) After the try-at-goal, whether the
After touch- goal be made or missed, the ball shall go
down, defenders as a kick off at the centre of the field to
kick off. the defenders of the goal.

RULE 25.

Try-at-goal by (a) If the try be by a place kick, a
place kick. player of the side which has made the
touchdown shall hold the ball for another

of his side to kick at some point outside the goal on a line parallel to the side line passing through the point where the touchdown was declared. The opponents must remain behind their goal line until the ball has been placed upon the ground.

(b) If the try-at-goal is to be preceded by a punt-out, the punter shall kick the ball from the point at which the line parallel to the side line, and passing through the spot of the touchdown, intersects the goal line. The players of his side must stand in the field of play not less than five yards from the goal line. *Punt out preceding try-at-goal.*

(c) The opponents may line up anywhere on the goal line except within the space of ten feet on each side of the punter's mark, but they cannot interfere with the punter. If a fair catch be made from a punt-out, the mark shall serve to determine the positions as the mark of any fair catch, and the try-at-goal shall then be made by a place kick from this spot, or any point directly behind it. If a fair catch be not made on the first attempt the ball shall go as a kick off at the centre of the field to the defenders of the goal. *Positions of players at punt out.*

Defending side *NOTE—Since the defending team is*
may charge. on side, they may, of course, charge as
soon as the ball is kicked and try to get
the ball or interfere with the catch.

Holder of ball (d) The holder of the ball in any place
may be off side. kick may be off side or out of bounds
without vitiating the kick.

RULE 26.

Scoring. The following shall be the values of
plays in scoring: Goal obtained by
touchdown, 6 points; goal from field
kick, 5 points; touchdown failing goal,
5 points; safety by opponents, 2 points.

NOTE—The 6 points is inclusive of
the 5 points for touchdown; that is,
kicking the goal adds but 1 point.

RULE 27.

No metallic sub- (a) No one having projecting nails or
stances may be iron plates on his shoes or wearing upon
worn. his person any metallic or hard substance
that in the judgment of the umpire is
liable to injure another player, shall be
allowed to play in a match. No sticky
or greasy substance shall be used on the
persons of the players.

Substitutes. (b) A player may be substituted for
another at any time at the discretion of
the captain of his team.

(c) There shall be no unnecessary roughness, throttling, hacking or striking with the closed fist. *No striking or unnecessary roughness.*

(d) A player who has been replaced by a substitute cannot return to further participation in the game.

(e) There shall be no unnecessary delay of the game by either team. *No unnecessary delay.*

(f) There shall be no coaching, either by substitutes or by any other persons not participating in the game. In case of an accident to a player, but one official representative shall be allowed on the field of play. *No coaching.*

(g) There shall be no tripping or tackling below the knees. *No tripping or tackling below the knees.*



PENALTIES.

RULE 28.

A foul is any violation of a rule.

The penalties for fouls shall be as follows:

A. (1) For holding an opponent who has not the ball. (Rule 17.) *Holding.*

(2) For unlawful use of hands or arms. (Rule 17, b and c.) *Use hands and arms.*

(3) For violation of the rules governing off side play given under Rule 10. *Off side*

(4) For violation of Rule 16 (b, c, d, e). *Scrimmage.*

Tripping or tackling below the knees. (5) For tripping an opponent or tackling him below the knees. (Rule 27, g.) The penalty shall be *the loss of ten yards if the side not in possession of the ball is the offender; or, if the offending side had the ball, the immediate surrender of it to the opponents.*

Foul when ball is in possession of neither side. NOTE—In case neither side was in possession of the ball when the foul was committed—for example, if the ball was in the air from a kick or was free upon the ground after a fumble, kick or pass—it shall go to the offended side.

The penalties above named shall be given from the spot where the foul was committed.

Forward pass and batted ball. B. If the ball is *thrown, passed or batted towards the opponents' goal* (Rule 19,) it shall go to the offended side, who shall put it in play by a scrimmage at the spot where the foul was committed.

Interference with snapper-back and unnecessary delay. C. In the case of *interference of any kind with putting the ball in play* (Rules 16, a, and 17, a), or *unnecessary delay of the game* (Rule 27, e), the offended side shall be advanced five yards.

Piling up. D. (1) In case of piling up on a player after the Referee has declared the ball dead (Rule 20, c), the offended side shall receive fifteen yards.

(2) If a player who is *attempting to make a fair catch* (Rule 7, a) is unlawfully obstructed, the offended side shall receive fifteen yards and the choice of putting the ball in play by a free kick or by a scrimmage. *Interference with fair catch.*

(3) If a player who has *beeled a fair catch* (Rule 7, a) is thrown to the ground, unless he has advanced beyond his mark, his side shall receive fifteen yards and be obliged to take a free kick. *Catcher thrown.*

E. (1) In any case of *free kick* (Rule 2, f), if the *kicker advances beyond his mark*, before kicking the ball (Rules 7, a, and 15, b), no matter whether he then kicks or not, the opponents shall be allowed to line up five yards nearer the kicker's mark, and the kick shall then be made from some point back of the first mark, and at the same distance from the side line. *Advancing beyond the mark on free kick.*

This shall also apply when the side having a free kick allows the ball to touch the ground (Rule 15, b), and then fails to kick it (kick off and try-at-goal after touchdown excepted). The same ruling shall be given in case any player of the side making a free kick is ahead of the ball when it is kicked (Rule 14, a). *Ball touching the ground.*

(2) In the case of a free kick, if the opponents *charge* (Rule 9) *before the ball is put in play* (Rule 15, a), they shall be *Charging before ball is put in play.*

put back five yards for every such offence and the ball shall be put in play again from the original mark.

Starting before ball is put in play. *F.* In the case of *unlawful starting before the ball has been put in play for a scrimmage* (Rule 18, *a*), provided there

is no infraction of Rule 10, the ball shall be brought back and put in play again. If this occurs again in the same down, the ball shall be given to the opponents. If again during the game that side infringes the rule bearing upon this act, the ball shall immediately be given to the opponents.

The same ruling shall be made in cases of infraction of Rule 18, *b* and *c*.

Refusing to play. *G.* If either side *refuses to play within two minutes* after having been ordered to do so by the Referee, it shall forfeit the game. This shall also apply to refusing to begin a game when ordered to do so by the Referee. (Rule 12, *e*.)

Distance penalty near goal line. *H.* Whenever the rules provide for a distance penalty, if the distance prescribed would carry the ball *nearer to the goal line than the five yard line*, the ball shall be down on the five yard line. *If, however, the foul is committed inside the ten yard line, half the distance to the goal shall be given.*

Repeated fouls near goal line. *I.* If a team on the defence commits fouls when so near its own goal that these fouls are punishable only by the

halving of the distance to the line (Rule 28, *H*), the object being, in the opinion of the Referee, to delay the game, the offending side shall be regarded as refusing to allow the game to proceed. The Referee shall, in such case, warn the offending side once, and if the offence is repeated he shall declare the game forfeited to the opponents.

J. If a player is guilty of *unnecessary Striking and roughness, throttling, backing or striking unnecessary with closed fist* (Rule 27, *c*), he shall be *roughness*. at once disqualified.

NOTE—*Whenever a foul is committed Right to decline which, in the opinion of the Umpire, did penalty. not affect the play, the offended side may decline the penalty. In case of a run being made from this play, not more than fifteen yards from the spot where the foul was committed shall be allowed.*



DUTIES OF OFFICIALS.

I.—THE REFEREE.

RULE 29.

The Referee is responsible for the en- *Rules in which*
forcement of Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (*a* and *Referee has*
b); 7 (except as relates to interference, *jurisdiction.*
throwing catcher, and positions of play-
ers); 8, 11, 12, 13 (except *d*); 14, *b*;

16, *e*; 19, 20 (*a* and *b*); 21, 22, 23 (except as relates to positions of players); 24, 25 (except as relates to positions of players and interference); 26, 27, *c*.

Precedence to fouls. In making his decisions the Referee must recognize and allow precedence to any penalty inflicted by the Umpire for a foul.

Points not covered by Umpire. The Referee's decisions are final upon all points not specified in the duties of the Umpire.

Putting ball in play and progress. The Referee shall see that the ball is properly put in play, and he is judge of its position and progress.

Forward passing and snapping back. He is judge of forward passes and of the advance of the ball by the player who first receives it from the snapper-back when the ball is put in play from a scrimmage (Rule 16, *e*).

Notice to captains when commencing play. At the beginning of a game and in every case after time has been taken out, he shall ascertain from each captain that his team is ready, before ordering play to begin.

Score and forfeiture. He is sole authority for the score of the game and is judge of forfeiture of the game under the rules.

Appeal to other officials. The Referee may appeal to both the Umpire and Linesman for testimony upon all points within his jurisdiction.

The Referee must volunteer testimony to the Umpire concerning infringement of Rule 27 (*f*). *Must volunteer testimony in case of unlawful coaching.*

II.—THE UMPIRE.

The Umpire is responsible for the enforcement of all rules whose infringement is punishable by a distance penalty or by the surrender of the ball by one team to the opponents, except 13, *b*; 16, *e*; 19, and 23, viz: Rules 6, *c*; 9, 10, 13, *d*; 14, *a*; 15, 16 (except *e*); 17, 18, 20, *c*; 27. *Duties of Umpire.*

The umpire is judge of the conduct of the players, and his decision is final regarding such fouls as are not specifically placed within the jurisdiction of the Referee. *Fouls.*

The Umpire is judge of charging, and of the positions of players whenever the ball is put in play. *Charging and position.*

He may appeal to both the Referee and Linesman for testimony in cases of fouls seen by them, and it shall be their duty to volunteer testimony concerning violations of Rule 27 (*c* and *f*). *Appeal for testimony.*

NOTE—Captains and players, however, may not appeal to the Referee or Linesman for their testimony upon the points just mentioned.

The Umpire shall not blow his whistle nor declare the ball dead, nor call time,

except to grant a penalty for a foul committed.

Prevention and punishment of coaching. Whenever the Umpire notices or is informed by the Referee or Linesman that a substitute or any other person not participating in the game is coaching, he shall warn the offender, and upon repetition of the offence, shall exclude him for the remainder of the game from the neighborhood of the field of play; *i.e.*, send the offender behind the ropes or fence surrounding the field of play.

Use of whistles. NOTE—*The Referee and Umpire should use whistles to indicate cessation of play on downs or fouls.*

III.—THE LINESMAN.

Duties of Linesman. The Linesman shall, under the supervision of the Referee, mark the distances gained or lost in the progress of the play.

Assistants' implements. He shall be provided with two assistants, who shall remain outside the field of play and who shall use, in measuring distance, the rope or chain mentioned in Note under Rule 1 (*d*).

Stop-watch. The Linesman shall, under the direction of the Referee, also keep the time, and he should use a stop-watch in so doing.

The Linesman must give testimony *Giving and*
when requested so to do by the *volunteering*
Referee or Umpire (see I. and II.), and he *testimony re-*
must volunteer testimony concerning *garding unnec-*
infringement of Rule 27 (*c* and *f*). *essary rough-*

The Linesman shall notify the captains *ness and*
of the time remaining for play, not more *coaching.*
than ten nor less than five minutes before
the end of each half.

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CANADIAN RUGBY

BY JNO. G. INKSTER,
President Canadian Inter-collegiate Rugby Foot Ball Union.



THE Canadian game of Rugby is unique. In a process of evolution it may be described as an intermediary stage between the English and American games. It has the same number of men as the English game, and the remnants of its scrimmage; while the line-up and mass plays are similar to formations in the game as played in America. The fifteen (15) men, who play in the Canadian game, are lined up as follows: full-back, three half-backs, quarter-back, three scrimmage-men, two outside-wings, two inside-wings, two centre-wings and a flying-wing. In ordinary plays, such as running with the ball, passing, kicking and so forth, the English, Canadian and American games are very much alike. Here, however, the similarity is at an end. In the English game nine men are in scrimmage, in the Canadian, three, and in the American, one. The remark may be ventured quite safely that the ball comes out of each scrimmage clean and certain just in the inverse ratio to the number of men. In the English game the uncertainty is painful, in the Canadian, annoying, and in the American, eliminated. But it is only fair to say we must reverse the application of these terms when we come to speak of "interference," which in the American game is painful, in the Canadian, annoying, and in the English, eliminated. By reducing the number of men in scrimmage to three, Canadian players found they could get the ball out with greater certainty, hence the departure *from* the English style of play and *towards* the American. Speaking generally, one may say that American Rugby, minus interference, or Canadian Rugby, minus loose-play, would be the ideal game. These, perhaps, are the two most objectionable features in the games themselves, and the most uninteresting ones in

the eye of the spectator. "Holding on the wings"—a direct consequence of loose scrimmage work—is another equally annoying element in the Canadian game. Year after year severe penalties and elaborate rules have been adopted in order to stop this; but year after year the officials found the enforcement of these either impossible or impracticable. During the seasons of '95, '96 and '97, this evil, combined with a certain kind of semi-legal mass play, was carried to such an extent that brute force virtually won the game. These mass plays in a measure resemble the American interference, which, according to the strict interpretation of Canadian rules is unlawful. Here again, however, the officials seemed unable to overcome the difficulty until some of the teams themselves discovered and demonstrated, to the delight of spectators, that a fast, light team, using a moderate amount of skill and science, could win by playing the open running and passing game. This style of play was very generally adopted by the senior teams during the past season.

Almost ever since the inception of Rugby in Canada—from 1883 to the present—all teams of any importance have played in one of the Provincial Unions. These included representatives from all the principal colleges and cities. For some time, however, college men felt that it would be in the interest of amateur foot ball, as well as for their own mutual benefit, to withdraw their teams from the Provincial Unions. This feeling found expression in something more real last year when the "Canadian Inter-collegiate Rugby Foot Ball Union" was organized, including the four great universities of Toronto—Trinity, Queens, McGill and the Royal Military College. In this Union there are three (3) senior and four (4) intermediate teams. These, in playing their scheduled games, adopted the home and home system, and in this way avoided the old cut-throat tye system which existed in the Provincial Unions. It may be said in passing that fears, even on the part of those who were in favor of a college union, were entertained regarding the success of this affair. It was considered a venture that would neither pay nor be popular. This cloud of doubt has been completely swept away by the unqualified success of everything connected with the new organization. Both championship cups were won this year by the senior and intermediate teams of the University of Toronto. The-senior team, whose pictnre

appears on another page, was only beaten once, and that by a score of 4 to 3. They won three exhibition and three championship matches. This team's play may be described as the most spectacular ever seen on a Canadian campus. Of the games played under the auspices of this union it may be said they were hard played, closely contested, exceedingly clean and sportsmanlike. Taken as a whole, the series gives promise of more scientific foot ball, the very keenest rivalry untinged with any suspicion of ill-feeling and totally free from ringers and professionals.

At present there is existing in the College Union a strong feeling in favor of considerable change in the rules and regulations that govern the game. As stated above, the most objectionable features of Canadian Rugby are the scrimmage and "holding on the wings"—the latter being a direct consequence of the former. The tendency, which in all probability will materialize by the beginning of next season, is to do away with "heeling the ball out" of scrimmage, and instead, "snap it out." This will obviate the former evil. Another change proposed is to reduce the number of players. In this way, the umpire, having fewer men to look after, and by imposing the proper penalties on the offending side—not player—the latter evil will at least be minimized. Of course the very fact that the scrimmage work will be made cleaner by "snapping out," the tendency to hold on the wings will be greatly reduced. Should these changes, together with other minor ones which will necessarily follow, be adopted, the game will inevitably become one where brute force will be at a discount—as it should be—and one where skill and speed, which both delight the onlooker, and are worthy in themselves, will be at an enormous premium. Another consequence of the adoption of these changes will be to confine Rugby to colleges. The reasons for this are apparent. Even now quite an elaborate code of signals is very successfully used by some teams. If the changes sketched above go through, signals of necessity will increase, hence so much time and attention will be necessary to study and carry them out that city teams will neither have the time nor the attention to devote to such a game. Another idea kept in view in proposing these changes is the possibility of making more similar the styles of the American and Canadian games. In fact, the game will be much the same as the

American, minus the interference, which unseemly feature all Canadian Rugby men hope to see their neighbors across the line eliminate. There would then be a possibility that the universities of the two great countries would be able to meet each other on the gridiron. It is sincerely hoped that this day is not far distant when the friendly relations now developing between the United States of America and Canada will receive a stronger impetus when the educated gentlemen of each land meet to exchange compliments and encourage pure amateur sport in the grand old game of Rugby foot ball.

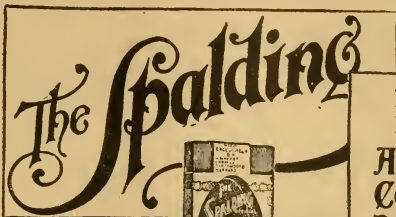


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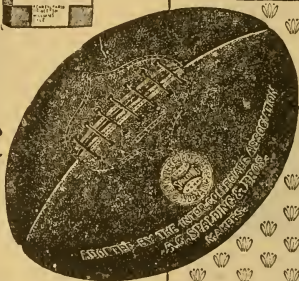


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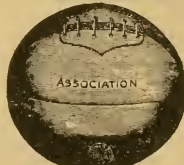
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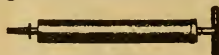
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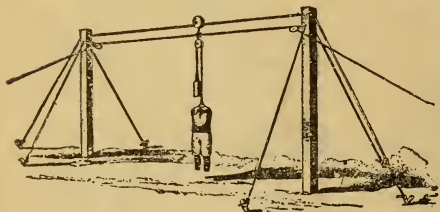
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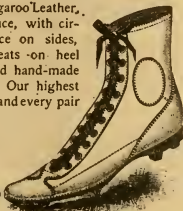
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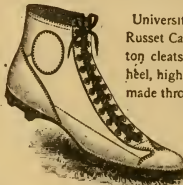


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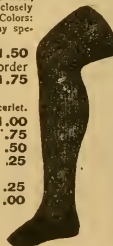
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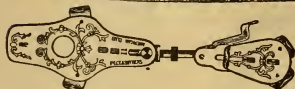
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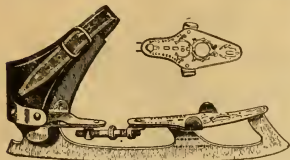
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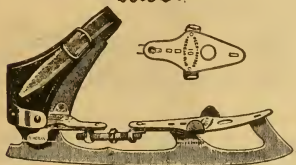
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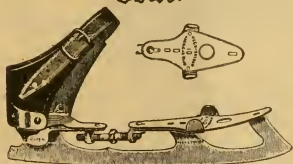
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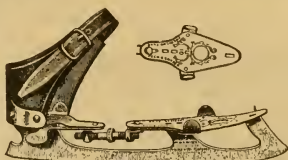
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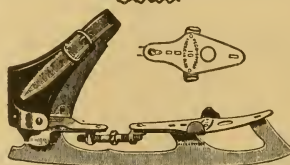
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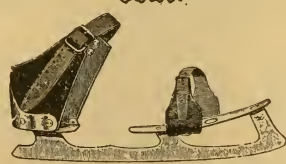
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No. A. "Intercollegiate, special weight, -	\$6.00
No. B. Heavy Weight, - - - -	5.00
No. C. Standard Weight, - - - -	4.00

Colors: White, Navy Blue, Black and Maroon.

RIBBED SWEATERS



Colors: White, Maroon, Navy Blue and Black.

Our No. 9 Sweater is made of pure wool, full shaped to body and arms. It is guaranteed superior to any sweater of equal price. Guaranteed absolutely all wool.

No. 9. Medium weight, \$1.50

Our No. 11 is not all wool, but contains more of it than most sweaters usually sold as all wool sweaters at a high price.

No. 11. Medium weight, \$1.00

SHAKER SWEATERS



We introduce this season a line of sweaters to fill a demand for as heavy a weight as our "Highest Quality" grade, but at a lower price, and after much experimenting, we are in a position to offer this line in Black, Navy Blue, Maroon or White, as follows:

No. 1. Same weight as No. A,	\$4.50
No. 2. Same weight as No. B,	3.50
No. 3. Same weight as No. C,	2.75

These sweaters are the celebrated "Shaker" weave, which we control, and at the above prices are absolutely the best value for fine, heavy weight sweaters ever offered.

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

DENVER

The
Spalding
League
Ball

IS THE ONLY

OFFICIAL BALL

Of the
 National League

And **MUST** Be Used in All Games



Washington D.C.
 March 14 1899

Mr. A. G. Spalding & Bros.
 Gentlemen:

The Spalding League Ball which has been used continuously by the National League since 1877, is the only official ball of the National League and American Association, and must be used in all games played by that organization. I believe it is a perfect ball in every respect.

Yours truly,
 J. M. Hendon
 President

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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One Standard of Quality
in Athletic Goods

"THE SPALDING"

Our Exclusive
Trade-Mark



Spalding's Official Athletic Goods

Are standard of quality, and are recognized as such by all the leading organizations controlling sports, who invariably adopt Spalding's goods as the best that can be made.

The Spalding

{ Official League Base Ball
Official ^{Inter-collegiate} Foot Ball
Official ^{Gaelic and Association} Foot Ball
Official Basket Ball
Official Indoor Base Ball
Official Polo Ball
Official Athletic Imple'ts
Official Boxing Gloves

If a dealer does not carry Spalding's athletic goods in stock, send your name and address to us (and his, too) for a copy of our handsome illustrated catalogue.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK

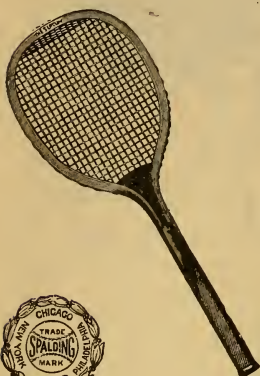
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

SPALDING'S TENNIS RACKETS



THE "SLOCUM"

No. 11



THE "SPALDING"

No. 13



THE "SPALDING" No. 13...

THE "SPALDING"—Cane Handle

New Model. Frame, finest quality white ash, handsomely polished; stringing, finest quality imported gut; rosewood throat-piece; spliced cane handle extending through throat-piece, giving additional strength and driving power. Hand-made throughout, of finest possible workmanship, as indicated by our special trade-mark, indicating highest quality.

No. 13. Each, \$7.00

THE "SPALDING"—Combed Mahogany Handle

New Model. Frame, finest quality white ash, handsomely polished; stringing, finest quality imported gut. This racket is hand-made throughout; all work, material and finish of highest quality obtainable, as indicated by our special trade-mark, indicating highest quality.

No. 14. Each, \$6.00

THE "SLOCUM TOURNAMENT"

Finest white ash frame; stringing of best oriental white gut; oak throat-piece, antique finish; polished mahogany handle, finely checkered, leather capped.

No. 11. Each, \$5.00

THE "SLOCUM"

Frame of selected white ash; white oriental "B" main strings and red cross strings; oak throat-piece, antique finish; cedar or cork handle, polished and checkered, leather capped.

No. 9. Cedar Handle, Each, \$4.00

No. 9C. Cork Handle, 4.50

THE "SLOCUM JUNIOR"

Frame of fine white ash; polished walnut throat-piece; checkered cedar handle, and strung with all white oriental gut.

No. 8. The "Slocum Junior" Racket, Each, \$3.00

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THE WHITELY EXERCISERS

An ideal gymnasium for home use. Weighs less than two pounds. Has no weights. Can be put up permanently in two minutes without tools of any kind. With a few extra hooks, can be used in any room in the house. The hooks are of steel wire and do not injure the woodwork. No straps to buckle. No weights to change; self-adjusting resistance. No dead weights—you'll think it's alive. Exercises all the muscles, not the upper limbs only.

STYLE 3

Whitely "Special"

and "Anderson's Physical Education"

Complete, in box, with charts, foot attachment, door hinge attachment and package of hooks. Choice of heavy, medium or light cable.

\$5.00



STYLE 2

Whitely "Olympian"

and "Anderson's Physical Education"

Complete, in box, with foot attachment, door-hinge attachment and package of hooks. Choice of either extra heavy, heavy, medium, light or child's cable.

\$4.00

STYLE 1

Whitely "Standard"

and "Anderson's Physical Education"

Complete, in box, with foot attachment, door-hinge attachment and package of hooks. Choice of either heavy, medium, light or child's cable.

\$3.00



STYLE 0

Whitely "Vim" and Charts

Complete, in box, with foot attachment, door-hinge attachment and package of hooks. Choice of either heavy, medium, light or child's cable. With "Anderson's Physical Education," 25 cents extra.

\$2.00



Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Free.

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THE SPALDING GOLF CLUBS

The Spalding WOOD GOLF CLUBS

ALL STYLES, EACH, \$1.50



ARE made by Scotch and English club makers and are entirely hand-made. The heads are made from the very best selected and seasoned dogwood, persimmon and compressed hickory. The compressed clubs are faced with or without the very best English leather, as preferred. The shafts are made from the very best selected A1 white, second-growth hickory, well seasoned. These clubs are guaranteed perfect as to shape, lie and weights, while the finish is the best.

BULGERS
DRIVERS
STRAIGHT FACED BULGERS
BAPS
LONG SPOONS
MEDIUM SPOONS
SHORT SPOONS
PUTTERS

BRASSIE BULGERS
BRASSIE DRIVERS
STRAIGHT FACED
BRASSIE BULGERS
BRASSIE BAPS
BRASSIE NIBLICKS
BRASSIE SPOONS
BAFFY SPOONS

In "THE SPALDING" grade we make an endless variety of patterns of either wood or iron, which we keep at all times in stock, a few of which we give above. We can also duplicate any special patterns in any quantity within ten days.

The "Spalding" One-Piece Clubs

No. 1. Driver, Each, \$2.00

No. 2. Brassie, " 2.00

UNBREAKABLE FEATURE OF SPALDING CLUBS

WE wish to draw particular attention to the unbreakable quality of our clubs. It is an impossibility to break them at the neck. We have been experimenting for a long time and have discovered a process which, although it increases the cost of making a head nearly 50 per cent., leaves it practically unbreakable. If placed in a vise and repeatedly struck with a hammer the neck can be bent over, and by twisting back and forth can be separated from the head, but it is impossible to break one with any kind of a direct blow. In a recent test made by a well-known professional, it required all his strength with a large hammer to bend the neck sufficient to separate it from the head.



Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports mailed free.

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THE SPALDING GOLF CLUBS

The Spalding IRON GOLF CLUBS

ALL STYLES, EACH, \$1.50



THE "SPALDING" MID IRONS

- No. 1 Mid Iron, with straight face and back.
 No. 2 Centraject Mid Iron, has back convexed to a point from top to sole and from heel to toe.
 No. 3 Forrester's Mid Iron, has back convexed from top to sole and from heel to toe, and face slightly bulged.
 No. 4 Findlay's Model No. 1, long narrow head, with straight face and back.
 No. 5 Findlay's Model No. 2, has short narrow head, straight face and back.

THE "SPALDING" DRIVING IRON

- No. 6 Driving Iron, with straight face and back.
 No. 7 Driving Iron, has straight face and back, long socket and long, thin head and a shade more loft than ordinary Driving Iron.
 No. 8 Driving Iron, similar to No. 7, but narrower head and lighter.

THE "SPALDING" LOFTERS

- No. 9 Loftor, with concave face and convex back.
 No. 10 Centraject Loftor, with back convexed to a point from top to sole and from heel to toe.
 No. 11 Loftor, made extra narrow with a heavy sole for playing through long grass.
 No. 12 Loftor, with straight face and back.
 No. 13 Figger, has narrow head, straight face.

THE "SPALDING" PUTTERS

- No. 14 Putter, with a twisted neck.
 No. 15 Gun Metal Putter, with extra broad face.
 No. 16 Bent Heel Putter, with straight face and back.
 No. 17 Diamond-Back Putter, straight face, narrow blade and diamond on back.
 No. 18 Putting Cleek, with straight face and back.

The "Cran" Patent Brassie Cleek.

The face of this Cleek is hollowed out and filled with wood, and a ball goes as "sweet" off the Cleek face as it does off a Driver, it is unquestionably the longest Driving Cleek made.

Price, \$2.00



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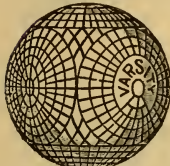


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SPALDING'S GOLF BALLS



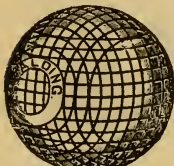
THE AGRIPPA
Per dozen, \$4.00



THE VARSITY
No. 1. Black. Per doz.,



THE A1 BLACK
Per doz., \$3.50



The Spalding—No. A Marking.



Selected
Quality

Thoroughly
Seasoned

THE SILVERTOWN BALL

Two Sizes, 27 and 27 1-2

The "Silvertown" Ball is almost exclusively used on the principal links of Scotland and England, and is universally conceded the best ball made. Constructed of pure gutta percha, and by a process known only to the manufacturers, it combines not only uniformity of weight and resiliency, but extreme durability and perfection of flight. These essentials of a perfect Golf Ball are not so happily combined in any other make, and have justly earned for it a reputation not only at the home of the golfers, but in every country where the ancient game is played. We have the exclusive control of this ball for the United States, and guarantee each ball furnished by us to be of selected quality and thoroughly seasoned. None the genuine "Silvertown" ball unless embossed with trade mark "SILVERTOWN" as shown in cut.

Per Dozen, \$3.50



THE WOODLEY FLIER
Per doz., \$3.50



THE EUREKA
Per doz., \$3.50



THE PRACTICE
Per doz., \$2.50



The Spalding—No. B Marking

THE SPALDING GOLF BALLS

Made of best gutta, and thoroughly seasoned; uniform in weight and perfect in flight.

No. A Marking. Per doz., \$3.00

No. B Marking. Per doz., \$3.00

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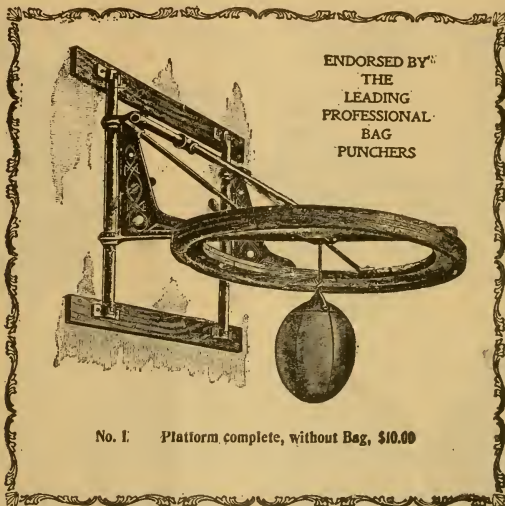
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SPALDING'S MOLINE PLATFORM



ENDORSED BY
THE
LEADING
PROFESSIONAL
BAG
PUNCHERS

No. 1 Platform complete, without Bag, \$10.00

THE most delightfully exhilarating indoor exercise is unquestionably that of vigorously punching a light, air-inflated bag against a reliable responsive disc. It has, unfortunately, been deterred from occupying its proper place as a home exerciser by the unwieldy size, weight and general unsuitability of the ordinary gymnasium disc and its many useless substitutes.

Our Moline Platform is adjustable in height, readily attached to any wall, and the side bracket so arranged that it touches three rows of studding.

Neat in design and handsomely finished, it in no way detracts from the appearance of the room, does not obstruct the light, and overcomes many other objectionable features of the old style disc usually costing double the price. The arrangement of the face of the rim permits of two speeds, slow and fast. The part designed for fast work is inuch quicker than the fastest work obtainable in any other platform.

The changing of speeds is an entirely new and exclusive feature, and offers a wide range of clever combinations and scientific work. Each platform is supplied with everything necessary for attaching to wall, and crated ready for shipment.



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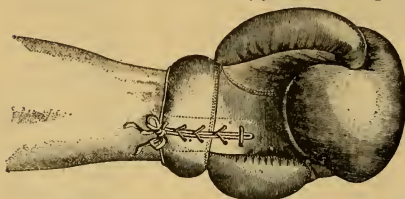


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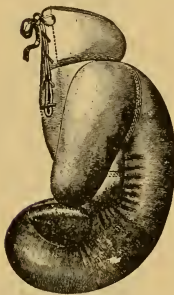
SPALDING'S BOXING GLOVES

Spalding's Special "Club" Glove

PATENTED
N^o.



No. 120



J22

THE "CLUB" BOXING GLOVES are made after the same general design as our "Championship" glove, with the addition of an entirely new idea (which has been patented and is controlled by us) for the protection of the thumb, consisting of an open pocket in the end of the glove where the thumb naturally rests when the hand is closed in the glove, thus giving absolute protection to the thumb when boxing. The wrists are padded, and the glove is made in such a way that a perfect pad for the heel of the hand is provided. Each glove has the celebrated Graham grip. The leather is very fine and of superior quality. The filling is of the best curled hair obtainable and the workmanship of the highest grade. We commend this glove as one that can be used without any chance of injury to the thumbs, hands or wrists. Each glove is thoroughly examined, and they are packed one set of four gloves in a box.

The "Club" Boxing Glove, 8 oz., very soft. The glove for Instructors and Amateurs.

No. 120. Per set of four, \$7.00

The "Club" Professional Size, Laced Wristband, 5 oz.

No. 122. Per set of four, \$7.00

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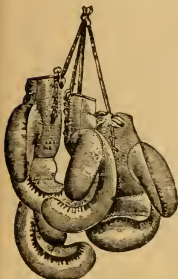
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SPALDING'S BOXING GLOVES



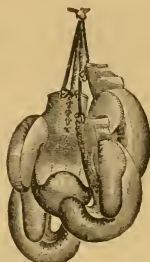
No. 9. Corbett Pattern

Corbett Pattern, 5 oz. regulation gambia tan leather, padded with best curled hair, laced wristband.

No. 9. Per set, \$3.75

Corbett Pattern, gambia tan leather, well padded with hair, laced wristband.

No. 11. Per set, \$3.75



No. 11. Corbett Pattern

Corbett Pattern, soft olive tanned leather, well padded with hair, laced wristband.

No. 13. Per set, \$3.00

Corbett Pattern, soft olive tanned leather, well padded with hair, laced wristband.

No. 15. Per set, \$2.50



No. 15. Corbett Pattern



No. 23. Regular Pattern

Corbett Pattern, soft craven tan leather, well padded with hair

No. 19. Per set, \$2.00

Corbett Pattern, light colored soft tanned leather, nicely padded with hair, laced wristband.

No. 21. Per set, \$1.50

Regular Pattern, light colored soft tanned leather, well padded with hair, laced wristband

No. 23. Per set, \$1.25



No. 35.
Corbett Pattern

Youths' size, Corbett Pattern, soft craven tan leather, well padded, laced wristband.

No. 35. Per set, \$1.50

Youths' size, Corbett Pattern, soft tanned leather, laced wristband.

No. 30. Per set, \$1.25

Youths' size, regular pattern, soft tanned leather, laced wristband.

No. 25. Per set, \$1.00



No. 25.
Regular Pattern

YOUTHS' GLOVES

All Styles Padded with Hair

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SPALDING'S POLO GOODS



SPALDING'S POLO STICKS

"Highest Quality" Polo Stick, made of the finest second growth hickory and modeled after the latest and most approved patterns. Handle wrapped with electric tape.

No. AA. Each, 75c.

"League" Polo Stick, selected second growth hickory, handsomely finished.

No. A. Each, 50c.

"Standard" Polo Stick, selected second growth ash and nicely finished.

No. B. Each, 25c.

No. C. "Junior" Polo Stick. Each, 10c.

No. D. Boys' Polo Stick, " 5c.



The Spalding Official Polo Ball



It Certify That the Spalding League Polo Ball is the Official Ball of the National Polo Association, and is used in all match games.

C. F. Blair
Secretary

Made of the very best material, according to the latest Polo regulations. None genuine without our trade-mark on each ball and box. Each ball wrapped in tin foil and put in a separate box and sealed in accordance with the League regulations.

No. 1. Official Polo Ball. Each, \$1.00

Practice Balls

No. 2. Regulation Polo Ball.

Each, 25c.

No. 3. Amateur Polo Ball.

" 20c.

Polo Leg and Shin Guards

Shin Guards

No. 9. Canvas. . . Per pair, \$.75

No. 10. Canvas. . . " .90

No. 20. Moleskin. . . " 1.15

No. 30. Leather. . . " 1.35

Leg Guards

No. 4. Leather. . . Per pair, \$2.50

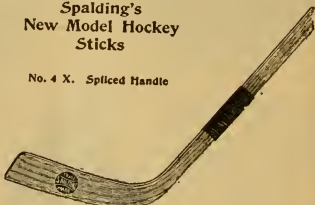
No. 5. Canvas. . . " 2.00



Shin Guard

Spalding's
New Model Hockey
Sticks

No. 4 X. Spliced Handle



Spalding's "Expert" Hockey Sticks, new model. Finest selected ash, with handle spliced on in same style as used in our highest grade golf sticks. This gives far greater resiliency and driving power than possible in any one-piece stick. Highly commended by expert players.

No. 4X. Each, 75c.

Spalding's Regulation One-piece Hockey Stick, selected material and well finished.

No. 3X. Each, 50c.



Puck

Regulation size and weight.

No. 13. Each, 50c.

Books of Rules

No. 14. Curling, Hockey and Polo, containing Rules and Regulations, with diagram of field of play; also valuable hints on the management of teams, 10c.

No. 74. Official Ice Hockey Guide, containing Rules of the different associations, 10c.

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SPALDING'S DOUBLE END BAGS

THE SPALDING "EXPERT" BAG

Made of finest selected Napa tan leather, and workmanship of same quality as in our "Fitzsimmons" Special Bag. Double stitched, welted seams, reinforced one-piece top. Best quality Para rubber bladder. An extremely durable and lively bag. Complete in box and carefully inspected before packing.

No. 7. Complete in box. Each, **\$5.00**

No. 6. Extra fine olive tanned leather cover. Double stitched, welted seams, and reinforced one-piece top. Extra well made throughout. Complete, **\$4.00**

No. 5. Regulation size, specially tanned glove leather cover, one-piece top, welted seams, double stitched and substantially made. Complete, **\$3.25**

No. 4. Regulation size, fine grain leather cover, and well made throughout, one-piece top reinforced. Complete, **\$2.00**

No. 3. Medium size, substantial leather cover, one-piece top, reinforced and welted seams. Complete, **\$1.50**

No. 2. Medium size, good quality soft tanned leather, substantially made, two-piece top, double stitched. **\$1.00**

Each bag complete in box, with bladder, rubber cord for floor and rope for ceiling attachment.



The one-piece top greatly strengthens the bag where most of the strain comes, and is used on all of our bags this season except where otherwise noted.



"BAG PUNCHING"
Tells how to use the Striking Bag. Illustrated.
Price. 10c.

STRIKING BAG GLOVES



Made of tanned kid and extra well padded. Will protect the hands, and recommended for use with all striking bags.

No. 1. Per pair, **\$1.50**

Made of soft tanned leather, properly shaped and padded, substantially put together.

No. 2. Per pair, **\$1.00**

Made of soft tanned leather, padded and well made.

No. 3. Per pair, **50c.**

EXTRA BLADDERS

No. B. Bladders for Nos. 2 and 3. Each, **50c.**

No. 25. Bladders for No. 4. " **50c.**

No. 27. Bladders for Nos. 5 and 6. " **70c.**

Above bladders are carefully inspected and tested before packing but otherwise not guaranteed in any way.

No. 05. Bladder for No. 7. pure gum and fully guaranteed. Each, **\$1.25**

No. D. Elastic floor attachment for all styles, best quality cord. Each, **50c.**

BRASS INFLATERS



No. 2. Club size, cylinder 10 inches. Each, **50c.**

No. 3. Pocket size, cylinder 5 1/4 inches **25c.**

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SPALDING'S SWINGING BAGS

THE SPALDING
"CHAMPIONSHIP" BAG

Made in regulation size of the finest satin Kangaroo leather. Sewed with silk, double stitched and reinforced throughout, especially at loop. Originally designed by the famous "Kid" McCoy, and exclusively used by him in all exhibitions and for training. An ideal bag for fast work.

No. 19. Complete in box, \$6.00

Your striking bags are perfect in every way, and I gladly recommend them for home or gymnastic use. I have used them in all my exhibitions and in training.

Robert Fitzsimmons

THE "FITZSIMMONS SPECIAL" BAG

Made of the finest selected Napa tanned leather, extra well made, and an exact duplicate in every way of the one used by CHAMPION FITZSIMMONS in training and for exhibition purposes. Very light and extremely fast. Each bag is put up complete in box and carefully inspected before packing.

No. 18. Complete, in box, \$5.00

Same as "Fitzsimmons Special," but trifle smaller in size, and lighter; intended for very speedy work.

No. 18B. Complete, in box, \$5.00

Regulation size, olive tanned leather cover, double stitched, one-piece top and welted seams. Reinforced loop. This bag is particularly adapted for quick work.

No. 12. Complete, in box, \$3.50

Regulation size, made of specially tanned glove leather, substantially put together, one-piece top and welted seams. Double stitched and reinforced throughout.

No. 10. Complete, in box, \$3.00

Regulation size, made of fine maroon tanned leather. Well finished, one-piece top and welted seams.

No. 17. Complete, in box, \$2.00

Medium size, extra fine grain leather cover, one-piece top and well made throughout.

No. 16. Complete, in box, \$1.50

Medium size, soft tanned leather cover, one-piece top and welted seams.

No. 14. Complete, in box, \$1.00



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Striking Bag Swivels

Ball and Socket Action

The part containing socket and to which rope is attached (Fig. 2) unscrews from base, permitting the bag to be quickly suspended without readjusting the height, and as readily removed when not in use.

No. 9. Nickel-plated, \$1.00

Ball Bearing

Ball Bearing Swivel, same style as No. 9, with addition of ball bearings.

No. 10. Nickel-plated, \$2.00

Extra Bladders for Swinging
Striking Bags

No. 8. Bladders for No. 14 bag, Each, 50c.

No. 25. Bladders for No. 16 bag, " 50c.

No. 27. Bladders for Nos. 12, 10, 17 bags, " 70c.

The above bladders are carefully tested before packing, but not otherwise guaranteed in any way.

Guaranteed

No. 08. Pure gum bladder for Nos. 18, 18S, 19, Each, \$1.25



No. 11

Iron Swivel

Swivel action, japanned iron, fastens permanently to disc, and rope is attached to ring.

No. 11. Complete, 50c.

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CHEST WEIGHTS FOR HOME EXERCISE



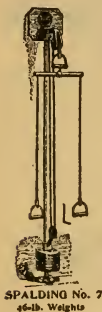
NO apparatus for home exercising covers the field so thoroughly as our Chest Weights listed on this page. No instructions are necessary, and by simply following the chart furnished with each machine all the muscles of the body may be easily and pleasantly exercised and, with sufficient variations in the movements to relieve it of monotony.



No. 7 CHEST WEIGHT

Single Spalding Chest Weight with Cross Bar and Double Handles for 2-handed exercises. Especially adapted to small rooms.

No. 7. Japan Finish.
Each, \$7.50



SPALDING No. 7
46-lb. Weights

No. 6 CHEST WEIGHT

Our No. 6 Chest Weight is the same as our No. 5 without the Centre Arm Adjustment.

No. 6. Japan Finish.
Each, \$10.00



SPALDING No. 6
46-lb. Weights

No. 5 CHEST WEIGHT

The No. 5 Machine has the Centre Arm Adjustment, which permits of all the lower as well as the direct and upper chest movements. The various changes are made by raising or lowering the centre arm, requiring but a few seconds to do it, and practically combines in one machine a complete gymnasium.

No. 5. Japan Finish.
Each, \$15.00

No. 5A. Nickel-plated Trimmings.
Each, \$18.00



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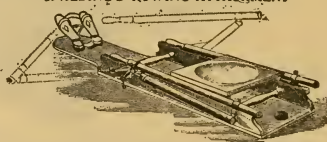
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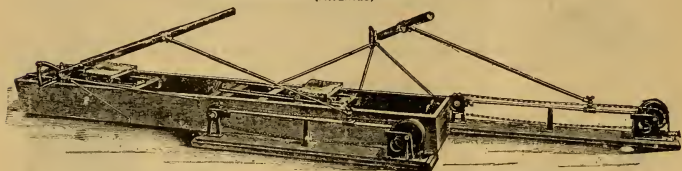


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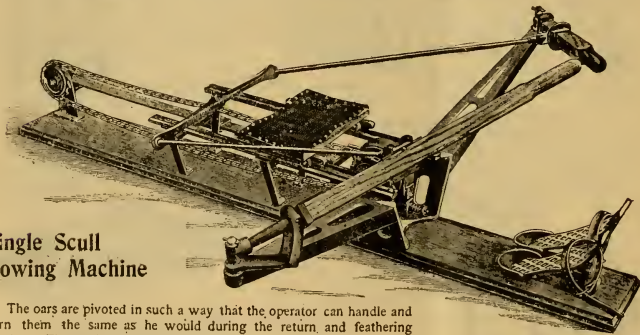
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Kerns' Patent Single Scull and Individual Sweep Rowing Machine

(PATENTED)



The ideal boat for gymnasium, home and training purposes, and is used by the leading athletic clubs, colleges and prominent oarsmen of the world. It is pronounced by experienced oarsmen to be the most perfect machine ever produced. The cuts herewith presented will give a general idea of the form in which the machines are built. They are fitted with the Kerns' Patent Roller Seat and Shoes, the shoes having a three-inch adjustment, to suit a tall or short person. By a thumb-nut a belt can be tightened to any desired degree, and more or less friction can be thrown into the running parts, so that the resistance during the stroke is the same as that which exists when forcing a shell-boat through the water. As the machines are intended for general use, the pull can be regulated at will by turning one screw so that the weaker sex can use the machine with very little resistance; while on the other hand, the resistance can be so increased that the strongest athlete can have the desired resistance.



Single Scull Rowing Machine

The oars are pivoted in such a way that the operator can handle and turn them the same as he would during the return and feathering motion. The machines are built for single scull rowing, pair oared, four, six or eight. The machines for crew rowing are rigged so as to place the men in the same position as they would be in a boat. Every machine is warranted.

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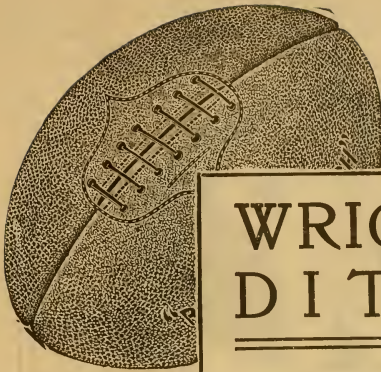
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In this connection we want to state in the beginning that Gymnasium Outfitting is *not an adjunct* to our sporting goods business, as some of our competitors claim, but an important *branch* of it. The fact that the name "Spalding" is put on each piece of apparatus is evidence conclusive that they are all they should be in *every particular*. In *Gymnasium Outfitting*, we include *Running Tracks*, *Boxing Alleys* and *Shuffle Boards*.

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Y. M. C. A. TRAINING SCHOOL, Springfield, Mass.

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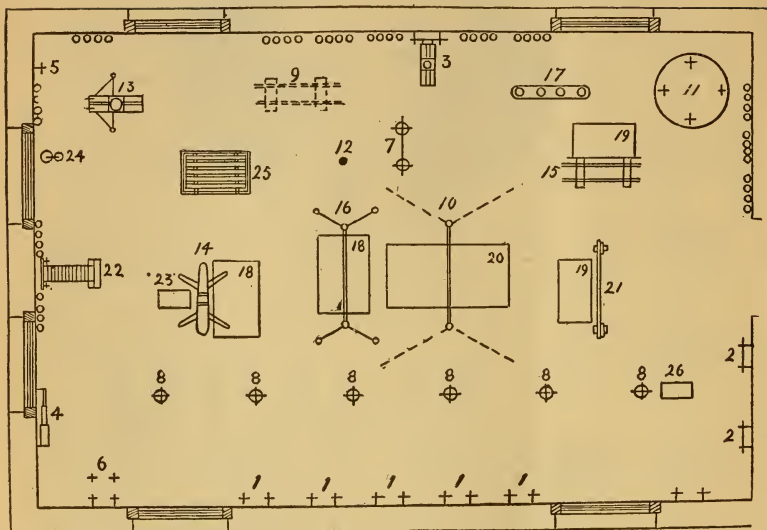
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 6. 1 No. 90-C Chest Weight
 7. 1 Pair No. 125 Flying Rings
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 17. 1 No. 104 Chest Bar
 18. 2 No. 101-B Mats, 4 x 6 feet
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 20. 1 No. 103-B Mat, 5 x 10 feet
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23. 1 No. 25 Jumping Board
 24. 1 No. 54½ Hitch and Kick
 25. 1 No. 29 Bateau Board
 26. 1 No. 28 Incline Board
 - 1 No. 1 Medicine Ball
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 - 24 Pairs 2-lb. Indian Clubs and Hangers
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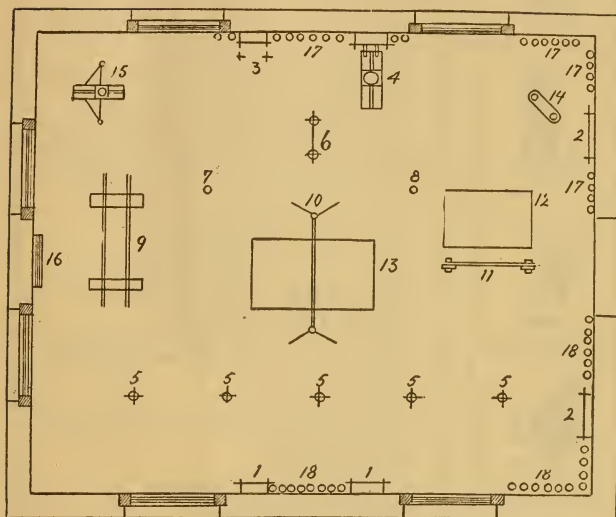
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3. 1 No. 90-C Chest Weight
4. 1 No. 9-R Rowing Weight
5. 5 No. 126 Traveling Rings
6. 1 Pair No. 125 Flying Rings
7. 1 No. 98 Climbing Rope
8. 1 No. 96 Climbing Pole

- No.
9. 1 No. 102 Parallel Bar
10. 1 No. 75 Horizontal Bar
11. 1 No. 111 Vaulting Standard
12. 1 No. 101-B Mat, 4 x 6 feet
13. 1 No. 103-B Mat, 5 x 10 feet
14. 1 No. 103 Chest Bar
15. 1 Laflin Rowing Machine

- No.
16. 1 Dozen 4½-foot Wands
17. 12 Pairs 1-lb. Dumb Bells and Hangers
18. 12 Pairs 2-lb. Indian Clubs and Hangers
1 No. 3 Medicine Ball
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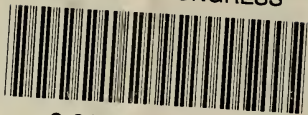
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